The War Will Put an End To Anglo-American Imperialism

Nippon Times

Fight for Oppressed Asia's Rights, For Her Freedom and Light!

No. 15,885 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

TOJO PROMISES INDEPENDENCE TO PHILIPPINES WITHIN COURSE OF THIS YEAR IN DIET SPEECH

WAR AND NAVY MINISTERS MAKE STATEMENTS OF DEVELOPMENTS IN WAR AREAS SINCE DECEMBER

Army Forging Ahead to Final Victory, Says Tojo

BIG RESULTS GAINED

Military Administration in Southern Regions Is Progressing Smoothly

Emphasizing the fact that under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor, the Japanese Army is keeping up airtight cooperation with the Navy and forging ahead toward final victory, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, in his capacity as War Minister, made a succinct speech before the Diet Wednesday, tracing the various developments since last December in the war theaters in which Japan is fighting, dealing at length specially on the situation round Attu Island where Commander Yamazaki and gallant men died nobly in the discharge of their duties, and expressing his satisfaction at the fact that the military administration in the Southern Regions is being conducted smoothly with the whole-hearted support of the native inhabitants.

The War Minister's report on the war situation follows:

"I will speak about the developments of the war situation as far as the Army is concerned after December last year when I spoke in this chamber.

"Toward the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto who died gloriously last April in the skies of the Southern Pacific the officers and men of the whole Army are sincerely sympathetic. At the same time they recall the immortal glory of the achievements of the late Fleet-Admiral and find themselves yearning after and missing him greatly.

"As you already know, there was heroic fighting on Attu Island a short time ago. I take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to persons in and out of office for their profound sympathy with the spirit of loyalty demonstrated by Unit Commander Yamazaki and his men in the garrison on Attu.

"I will make my explanations of war developments in various areas.

Aleutians Situation

"First I will speak about the Aleutians area.

"The occupation of the Aleutian Islands, 1,300 kilometers from the Kuriles, by Army and Navy Units in June last year after a surprise attack terrified the enemy considerably. It was able to hold up at least several divisions of troops, and from 600 to 700 planes, in addition to a powerful fleet composed of aircraft-carriers, battleships, and other vessels at the eastern Aleutians. The enemy advanced his base by degrees to the west. An air-field was already established on Amchitka Island east of Kiska Island, toward the end of February and one could observe huge planes leaving the field and landing under the protection of troops.

"In the meantime the enemy planned to cut off the supply route with planes and a fleet with the idea of isolating our garrison in the Aleutians area. He also plotted to whittle down the war power of our garrison directly by the use of air raids and other methods.

"Under these conditions our garrison, exposed to daily attacks from the air on a solitary island in distant waters had been successful in performing the great mission of defending the island. On May 12 the enemy, taking advantage of the thick fog, landed on Attu Island from three directions, south, north, and east. Eventually Unit Commander Yamazaki and the men under him, as had been announced by the Imperial Headquarters, died gloriously.

"I like to speak at some length about the war situation that existed in those days.

"The enemy who began landing operations on the 12th, established foothold on the ground in two directions, south and north, in the face of the defensive fight put up by the garrison. About the period from the 13th to the 15th there was a steady increase in the number of

(Continued From Page 3)

Enemy Counter-Drives Are Smashed, Says Shimada

OBSTACLES OVERCOME

Japanese Navy Supreme in All Oceans; 5,200 Foe Planes 700 Ships Destroyed

Against 5,214 enemy aircraft destroyed and 13 battleships, 11 aircraft-carriers, 55 cruisers, 56 destroyers, 128 submarines and 69 other warships sunk by the Imperial Navy since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan lost 878 aircraft, one battleship, three aircraft-carriers, three cruisers, 19 destroyers, 11 submarines and 13 other warships, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada reported in the Diet Wednesday.

"I shall give an account of the naval operations which have been undertaken since I made my last report here in December last year," Admiral Shimada began.

"The strategic position of the Empire within the theater of the War of Greater East Asia has been strengthened and extended daily on the unshakable foundations laid throughout the western Pacific and Indian Ocean by the operations conducted on heroic scales by the valiant and efficient units of our Army and Navy since the commencement of hostilities.

Enemy Plans Frustrated

"The enemy plans to counter-attack have been frustrated at every turn, while units of the Imperial Navy by grace of the Imperial Virtues and in close cooperation with the Army have increased their strategic advantages and, always taking to the offensive, have been able to give full play to their accumulated fighting strength. If the principal areas of war are to be enumerated, there are three, namely, the Indian Ocean, the North Pacific and the South Pacific. I shall outline these campaigns in turn:

"In the Indian Ocean area, the defense of the waters of the occupied countries has been consolidated, permitting no ingress to the enemy. Operating in conjunction with the daring attacks of our land forces on the Burmese front, the Imperial Navy has pushed its strategy of disturbing the rear of the enemy, especially by submarine warfare on enemy transports, sinking, say since April, five vessels totalling 50,000 tons in those waters. Also against the northwestern coast of Australia powerful units of the Imperial Navy Air Force have carried out large-scale bombing raids, including Port Darwin and other important strategic points. To date more than 90 aircraft have been shot down or otherwise destroyed. Severe damage has also been inflicted on transports and military establishments so as to keep the enemy too busy defending themselves to take to any counter-offensive.

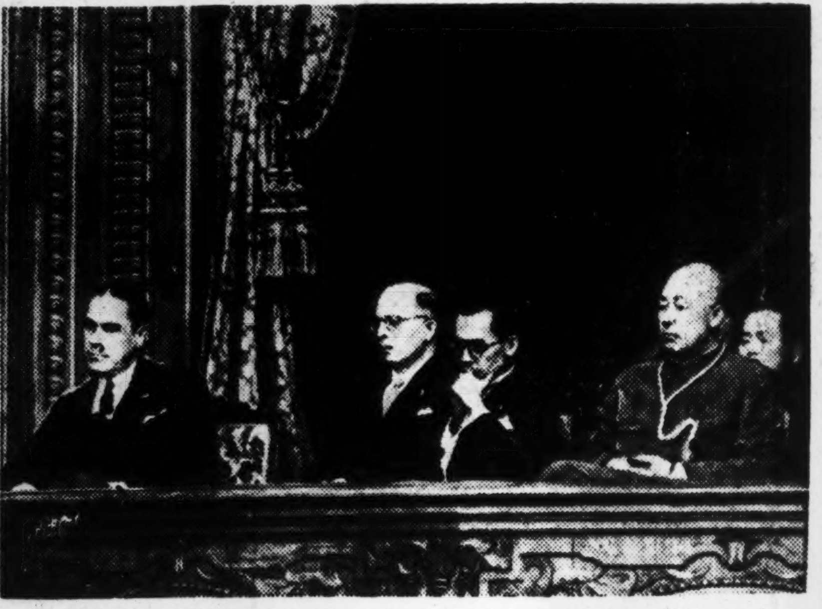
Courage of North Defenders

"In the North Pacific, the Imperial Army and Navy forces stationed in the Aleutians have borne the hardships of severe cold and want on the rugged and barren islands of the far north, defending their positions with admirable courage and fortitude. Since the beginning of this year the enemy have been pounding these positions by means of powerful bomber units but on each occasion our land and sea forces have repelled them after inflicting severe losses upon them.

"Meanwhile, our naval units have kept open the lines of communication by covering the transports and trapping and attacking enemy warships. On March 27, they sighted an enemy contingent composed of two cruisers and several destroyers in waters west of Attu Island and at once proceeded to attack them. In this engagement they inflicted heavy damage on a large cruiser and

(Continued on Page 2)

Hear Historic Address



Members of the diplomatic corps attended the opening day session of the 82nd Extraordinary Diet and heard Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's historic speech announcing the granting of independence to the Philippines within this year. Photo shows (left to right) Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli, German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, Thai Ambassador Nai Direk Jaiyanama and Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching seated in the visitors' gallery of the House of Peers.

Diet Today

The House of Peers

The plenary session will be opened at 10 a.m. following which the amendments to the provincial election law and the Army and Navy General Accounts Law sent from the Lower House will be laid before the House. After they are presented and explanations are made the bills will be handed to the various special committees which will begin study immediately. If the committees pass the bills on the same day they will be presented to the plenary session for approval. If the three measures connected with the adjustment of enterprises and the three connected with the increased production of foodstuffs arrive from the Lower House committee meetings for swift passage of the bills will be held.

The House of Representatives

The general budget meeting and the committee meetings handling the adjustment of enterprises and the increased production of foodstuffs will begin at 9 a.m. The general budget meeting will hear an interpellation by Masataka Ota and within the day will carry out discussion and reach a decision. The committees discussing the adjustment of enterprises and the increased production of foodstuffs will reach their decisions during the day. The supplementary budget bill and six bills will be presented and passed by the plenary session at about 8 p.m. and will be sent to the House of Peers.

In the morning Prime Minister Tojo, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, President of the Planning Board Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki and other Ministers will be present at the general budget meeting. The Commerce and Industry Minister will attend the enterprises adjustment committee meeting and the Agriculture and Forestry Minister will attend the committee meeting discussing the increased production of foodstuffs. In the afternoon the Finance Minister will attend both the enterprises adjustment committee and increased production committee meetings.

U.S. Loses 8 Submarines

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—Admitting that eight American submarines were lost recently in the Pacific waters, Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, revealed a portion of the American submarine casualties at a press conference today, a dispatch from Washington reports.

Thailand Controls Banks

Domei

BANGKOK, June 14.—All the banking business in Thailand will be placed under the control of the Finance Ministry and the Central Bank of Thailand in accordance with the decree issued yesterday by the Finance authorities. It was further disclosed that the amount of reserve cash funds to be kept by all the bank offices has also been fixed.

Foe's New Guinea Bases Pounded by Japanese; Guadalcanal Also Hit

Domei

LISBON, June 16.—The Imperial Air Units mass-raided anti-Axis bases at two different points in New Guinea yesterday, and heavily bombed their objectives, it was announced by the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific today, it was reported from Melbourne.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—Powerful bomber units of the Imperial Air Force bombed the American positions in the Guadalcanal Island last Sunday night, it was announced by the United States Navy Department today, according to a report from Washington.

FRONTIER OF SYRIA CLOSED BY BRITISH

Military Attache Informs Ankara Government

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, June 15.—According to an Ankara dispatch the British authorities in Syria suddenly closed the border between Turkey and Syria at 6 a.m. on June 15 (local time). At 11 a.m. the same day the military attache to the British Embassy in Ankara saw Turkish Defense Minister General Ali Riza Artunkal and announced the closure of the Turkish-Syrian border.

Closure Explained

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—The British authorities in Syria had the various broadcasting stations in the country broadcast at 10 a.m. today the reasons for the British move to close the border between Turkey and Syria.

The British announcement follows:

"Various sorts of secrets in Syria have lately been finding their way into Turkey across the border and thence into Germany. The closing of the Turkish-Syrian border was caused by the necessity of ending this condition."

KAISER'S BUSINESS BOOMS

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—The American shipbuilding magnate, Henry Kaiser, who is rumored to have won prominence in the shipbuilding world by winning the confidence of the White House, recently moved the headquarters of his enterprise in San Francisco to the Empire State Building in New York, where he rented the entire third floor for his offices, it was reported from Washington.

Kaiser's enterprise is now expanding into a gigantic trust absorbing cement, magnesium, asphalt, steel and iron factories, insurance companies, and even extending its interests to the aircraft industries.

M.P.'S GRATEFUL

Both Houses Pass Resolutions Thanking Armed Forces

EXPLOITS STRESSED

Tribute Paid to War Dead and Wounded Who Have Contributed to Victories

Resolutions were passed by both Houses of the Diet on Wednesday expressing their gratitude to the Imperial Armed Forces after detailed explanations of the war situation were made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his capacity as War Minister and by Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada.

The resolution of the House of Peers said:

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Army and Naval Forces, maintaining a close contact, smashed the enemy forces on all fronts and destroyed their strongholds, thereby displaying the might and prowess of the Japanese Armed Forces. Furthermore, the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is also progressing steadily. These are matters for profound congratulation.

"The House of Peers hereby eulogizes the meritorious services rendered to the State by the Imperial Fighting Services and pray for the weal of their members. The House moreover expresses its deep condolence to a large number of valorous heroes who in their grand expeditions through heat and cold, have laid down their lives for the sake of the nation, and at the same time, tenders its sympathy to the sick and wounded."

The resolution of the House of Representatives follows:

"During the last one and a half years since the sacred war to crush the United States and Britain broke out, the loyal and gallant Imperial Army and Naval Forces have achieved unprecedented war results and brought the entire East Asia under their command, thus enabling the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor shine far and wide. At this juncture when the war situation has developed and the enemy counter-offensive are becoming intensified, the Imperial Army and Navy have fought bravely on land and sea and in the air, always driving away the enemy forces. By aid of the supreme military command and the iron position of the country itself, they have established a solid, impregnable position.

"This, of course, is ascribable to the meritorious services rendered by the most loyal and sincere officers and men of the Imperial Forces fighting under the August Virtues of His Imperial Majesty and for this fact, the entire nation is profoundly grateful. Fully aware that the rise or fall of the Empire solely hinges on the result of the decisive battles which are now being fought continuously, the entire nation burns with grim determination to fight and united as one body is endeavoring to increase the country's fighting strength, thereby to help prosecute successfully the august mission of the Sovereign.

"The House of Representatives hereby tenders deep gratitude to the Imperial Army and Naval Forces for their brilliant exploits and also expresses profound condolence to the gallant souls of many war-dead whose loyal spirits would make even the gods weep."

Herbert Morrison Beaten

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—Herbert Morrison, British Secretary of State for Home Affairs, was defeated by Arthur Greenwood in a heated race for a berth in the financial committee of the Labor Party on the second day of the party convention at the Central Hall in London. Both Morrison and Greenwood were regarded as strong candidates for the leadership of the Labor Party, but due to the close rivalry, Clement R. Attlee was installed in this post.

Highlights of Premier's Speech

Now under the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty our strategic position of sure victory in Greater East Asia is being strengthened day by day, with vast resources of the region being rapidly converted into our fighting power. This development on our part in Greater East Asia is one that seals the fate of our enemies.

* * * *

The present trend in Greater East Asia reveals that the confidence of the countries and peoples of this vast region in Japan as well as their sincere and voluntary cooperation with us for the successful prosecution of the war is becoming stronger day by day.

* * * *

As for Manchoukuo, that country regards Japan as a kindred nation. Japan intends to respond increasingly to this trust of Manchoukuo and to put forth more and more effort for the latter's steady development.

* * * *

As for China, the fact that of late a number of influential leaders like General Pang Ping-hsun, Sun Tien-ying, and Jung Tzu-heng are one after another leaving the Chungking regime to join President Wang is a natural development attendant upon the rebirth of China.

* * * *

Turning to Thailand, I wish to declare here that Japan, considering the age-old aspiration of the Thai nation, and being solicitous of the further advancement of that country, is prepared to afford her new cooperation.

* * * *

As regards Burma, it is gratifying to note that the Preparatory Commission for Independence was organized on May 8, and the necessary preparations for independence are steadily progressing. It is my confident expectation that these preparations will be completed in a very short time and the glorious day of historic importance will soon arrive.

* * * *

With regard to the Philippines, Mr. Jorge Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission, and other leaders are earnestly devoting their best efforts toward the reconstruction of the Islands as well as toward the cooperation with Japan for the prosecution of the war, while the people in general who have come to understand our true intentions are extending us positive service. Our attitude regarding the independence of the Philippines has already been clarified in our repeated pronouncements in the past. At this juncture, we wish to go a step further and declare that we will accord the honor of independence to the Philippines in the course of the current year.

* * * *

The native populations in Malai, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes and other places under Japanese military administrations are assiduously extending their cooperation toward Japan. Even in the midst of war, they have been liberated and accorded educational and cultural blessings under the sympathetic guidance of the Japanese authorities so that they are now enjoying a life of hope and happiness never experienced in the past. It is, I believe, a matter of hearty congratulation for the Indonesian people.

* * * *

It is our intention to go further and, in pursuance of the aspirations of the natives, to take measures step by step envisaging the participation of the native populations in government to the extent commensurate with the degree of their ability in the course of the year. In particular, we intend to realize this state of affairs as early as possible in Java in view of the advanced conditions of the island and in response to the desire of the people there.

* * * *

Japan intends to effect ever closer cooperation with French Indo-China in accordance with the Japanese-French Protocol concerning the joint defense of French Indo-China.

* * * *

In contrast with the steady and vigorous development achieved by all the countries and peoples of Asia, India is still going through a terrible ordeal in the process of attaining complete independence under Britain's ruthless oppressions. For this plight of India I feel at once sympathy and indignation. Japan is firmly resolved to exhaust all means in order to help expel and eliminate from India Anglo-Saxon influences which are the enemy of the Indian people, and enable India to attain full independence in a true sense of the term. I confidently look to the day, which I trust will soon come, when the ardent and widespread desires of the Indian people are fulfilled and they regain freedom and prosperity.

* * * *

Japan pledges to fight it through to the common victory shoulder to shoulder with Germany, Italy and their Allies by drawing closer together and mutually extending aid and assistance.

* * * *

Our enemies, the Anglo-Saxon countries, are making the end justify the means. They are disturbing peace everywhere in the world, endeavoring to force neutral Powers into the war. After they have induced other nations into their war, they make it a point to let the latter bear the brunt of fighting avoiding sacrifices on their part as much as possible. Once, however, the situation takes an adverse turn, they do not hesitate to forsake their allies, disregarding their past pledges and promises.

* * * *

Our industrial production has been remarkably improved and expanded since the latter part of last year. The Government will further reinforce the war structure with whole-hearted cooperation of the people and concentrate all efforts of the nation on the augmentation of fighting power.

* * * *

The proposed readjustment of enterprises is intended to make the entire nation contribute to the augmentation of fighting power, by extending the principle of the past readjustment of enterprises and executing a thorough-going readjustment in every department of industry.

* * * *

The Government intend to effect an epochal increase in the production of rice, barley, wheat, potatoes and other foodstuffs with a view to placing the matter of food supplies in the most reassuring position in these critical times.

LAUDS FILIPINOS

Participation of Indonesians in Government Planned

VICTORY IS CERTAIN

Prime Minister Avers Special Diet Session for Purpose Boost Fighting Power

Independence will be accorded to the Philippines within the course of this year, it was declared by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his administrative speech before the 82nd Extraordinary Diet Session on Wednesday.

The epoch-making declaration was made by the Prime Minister in his address in the House of Peers at 2 p.m. and later in the afternoon in the House of Representatives.

The decision to grant independence to the Philippines within the current year was motivated by the earnest efforts which have been made by the Filipino leaders and people toward the reconstruction of the Philippines as well as toward cooperation with Japan for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the Prime Minister indicated.

Intention of the Imperial Government to grant independence to the Philippines as soon as the Filipinos proved themselves worthy of it was reiterated by the Prime Minister in previous sessions of the Imperial Diet.

Less Than Two Years

"The people of the Philippines who, toiling under the crafty American rule have long been chasing after the mirage of independence," the Prime Minister said, "are now to attain their long-cherished aspiration within less than two years of the outbreak of the present war. We can well imagine the feeling of gratification on the part of the Filipino people. This is indeed a matter for sincere congratulation for the Philippines in particular and Greater East Asia in general."

Regarding Burma, which has already been promised independence within the course of this year, the Prime Minister said that he confidently expected that preparations for independence, which he said are steadily progressing, will be completed "in a very short time and the glorious day of historic importance will soon arrive."

The Prime Minister said the native populations in Malai, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes and other places under Japanese military administrations are assiduously cooperating with Japan and under the sympathetic guidance of the Japanese authorities are now enjoying a life of hope and happiness never experienced in the past. He declared that the Imperial Government intends "to take measures step by step envisaging the participation of the native populations in government to the extent commensurate with the degree of their ability in the course of the year." Such a state of affairs will be realized particularly in Java as early as possible in view of the advanced conditions of the island and in response to the desire of the people there, he said.

Japan's concern for India's independence was again emphasized by the Prime Minister. Declaring that in contrast with the steady and vigorous development achieved by all the countries and peoples of Asia the Indians are still going through a terrible ordeal in their struggle for complete independence under Britain's ruthless oppression, he said:

"For this plight of India I feel at once sympathy and indignation. Japan is firmly resolved to exhaust all means in order to help expel and eliminate from India Anglo-Saxon influences which are the enemy of the Indian people, and enable India to attain full independence in a true sense of the term."

The Prime Minister praised Manchoukuo, China and Thailand for their cooperation with Japan toward establishment of a new era in Greater East Asia.

With reference to French Indo-China the Prime Minister said: "The French authorities there are doing well under a rather complicated and difficult situation. Japan intends to

(Continued on Page 3)

NAVY'S BRILLIANT RESULTS GIVEN

(Continued from Page 1)

slightly damaged the other cruiser and a destroyer, causing the enemy to flee eastward.

"On May 12, a powerful enemy force, taking advantage of the thick fog over those parts, effected landings on Attu. The island garrison, partly composed of naval units, counter-attacked to prevent the completion of the landings, fighting with superb gallantry and manifesting to the full their real worth as soldiers and sailors of Nippon, to the consternation of the enemy, during which the Imperial Navy by means of submarines attacked the enemy warships giving support to the landing forces and severely damaged one battleship and one cruiser and damaged two other warships of unknown types.

"Braving the continued bad weather, a powerful air unit of the Navy on May 23 and 24 wrecked an enemy cruiser, sank a destroyer and set afire another warship near Attu. It also attacked the enemy land forces. Thus for nearly three weeks the Navy in concert with the Army fought desperately on in the face of every unfavorable circumstance and inflicted heavy damage to the enemy.

"Finally, however, the Attu defenders under the command of the gallant Colonel Yamazaki charged into the midst of overwhelming enemy forces and were killed to a man, but not before taking heavy toll of the enemy. Their loyalty and valor are such as to move the most callous fiend to tears. Let me express the deepest condolences to the souls of the departed heroes, whose deed will remain immortal.

"In the South Pacific area, fighting is continuing more fiercely than ever with powerful units engaged on both sides. Especially our air units have been conducting large-scale attacks on enemy positions and the war now is more and more taking on the proportions of a decisive campaign.

In Solomons Area

"In the Solomons area, for example, our naval air forces have attacked in powerful formations the enemy bases in the Guadalcanal sector and continuously bombed the important airdromes and other military establishments at Port Moresby and on Milne Bay in the New Guinea sector. The enemy attackers have been trapped and destroyed as they came. We have also striven to destroy enemy warships, merchant shipping and military establishments of all kinds. Our anti-aircraft batteries have also proved their mettle, causing heavy damage to the enemy air force.

"Meanwhile, effective attacks have also been made on the New Hebrides, on Canton Island and on the Ellice Islands. The mobile forces of the enemy have thus been destroyed and their counter-offensive plans smashed at every turn. We are striving to secure complete control of the air over those parts.

"Following the Battle off Rennell, we sank in the Battle of Ysabel early in February two enemy cruisers, one destroyer and 10 torpedo-boats and shot down 86 aircraft. On April 7 off Florida Island we sank 10 enemy transports, one cruiser and one destroyer and shot down 37 aircraft; on April 14 in our attack on Milne Bay at the eastern tip of New Guinea, we sank 11 enemy transports and shot down or destroyed on the ground more than 50 aircraft. Throughout these actions, our losses were extremely small.

War Intensifies

"In this way, the war has steadily intensified. Especially with the advent of April, the campaign reached a fever pitch with our Combined Fleet conducting positive operations against the enemy. By means of these relentless attacks, we have secured tremendous results. In the month of April alone we shot down or otherwise destroyed 299 enemy warplanes.

"Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, who had been directing the campaign on the foremost line, died a hero's death while taking command in person in a plane when it was engaged in a combat with enemy aircraft. The spirit of taking command in person at the foremost firing line so splendidly exemplified in the last action of the late Fleet-Admiral has boundlessly uplifted the morale of the officers and men of the Navy and their will to smash the enemy whatever might come has been visibly strengthened.

"The Combined Fleet, now under the command of Admiral Mineichi Koga, has continued the work of the late Fleet-Admiral where he left off, conducting positive warfare against the enemy with irresistible momentum. Enumerating only the main engagements in the South Pacific area since May, its air arm on May 13 over Russell Islands downed 38 enemy planes and on June 5 accounted for 25 in a hot engagement over Shortland and on May 7 and 12 over Russell shot down 49 and 33 respectively. In these battles, we sustained a loss of only 16 planes.

Submarine Activities

"Our submarine operations extend, besides the Solomons area, to the Australian coast and to almost all other parts of the Pacific. Our undersea craft have bombarded the military establishments on Canton Island, an important enemy base, and the ships at anchor off there. In this interval, they have sunk in the South Pacific area alone 33 enemy ships, totalling about 199,000 tons.

"The composite results of engagements in this period are: 1,361 enemy aircraft shot down or otherwise destroyed and 53 transports, totalling about 393,000 tons, two battleships, nine cruisers, eight destroyers and 35 submarines sunk. Against these splendid results, our losses comprise 310 aircraft lost and five destroyers, three submarines and 33 transports sunk.

"The foregoing are outlines of the more outstanding results obtained on various fronts but they by no means exhaust the work being carried on by the Imperial Navy in far-flung belligerent waters. Important duties are being discharged also in other quarters of which no mention is being made. On the Asiatic continent, on February 21, Imperial Army and Navy forces advanced to the Kwangchow Bay concession, while in the upper reaches of the Yangtze a daring up-stream campaign has been conducted. The strategic position of the Empire in this way is being steadily reinforced.

Composite War Results Given

"I shall take this occasion to state the composite results obtained by the Imperial Navy since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. In all the Navy has shot down or otherwise destroyed 5,214 enemy warplanes. It sank 13 battleships, 11 aircraft-carriers, 55 cruisers, 56 destroyers, 128 submarines and 69 warships of other types. Besides these it caused damage to innumerable other warships. It sank 369 merchant ships of the enemy, totalling 2,250,000 tons. Against these results, we lost 878 planes, one battleship, three aircraft-carriers, three cruisers, 19 destroyers, 11 submarines, 13 warships of other types and 98 ships engaged by the Navy, totalling 352,000 tons.

"The war is growing more and more intense every moment. Ruthless fighting is going on everywhere and the Imperial Navy is showing its mettle at every point.

Enemy Desperate

"The enemy are desperately planning to reverse the tide of war and are bending their every effort on the strengthening of their fighting power. They are reinforcing their air arm, submarine and other naval strengths in the Greater East Asia War area. They are certain to attempt determined and large-scale counter-offensives, so that the war must be expected to grow in intensity and severity.

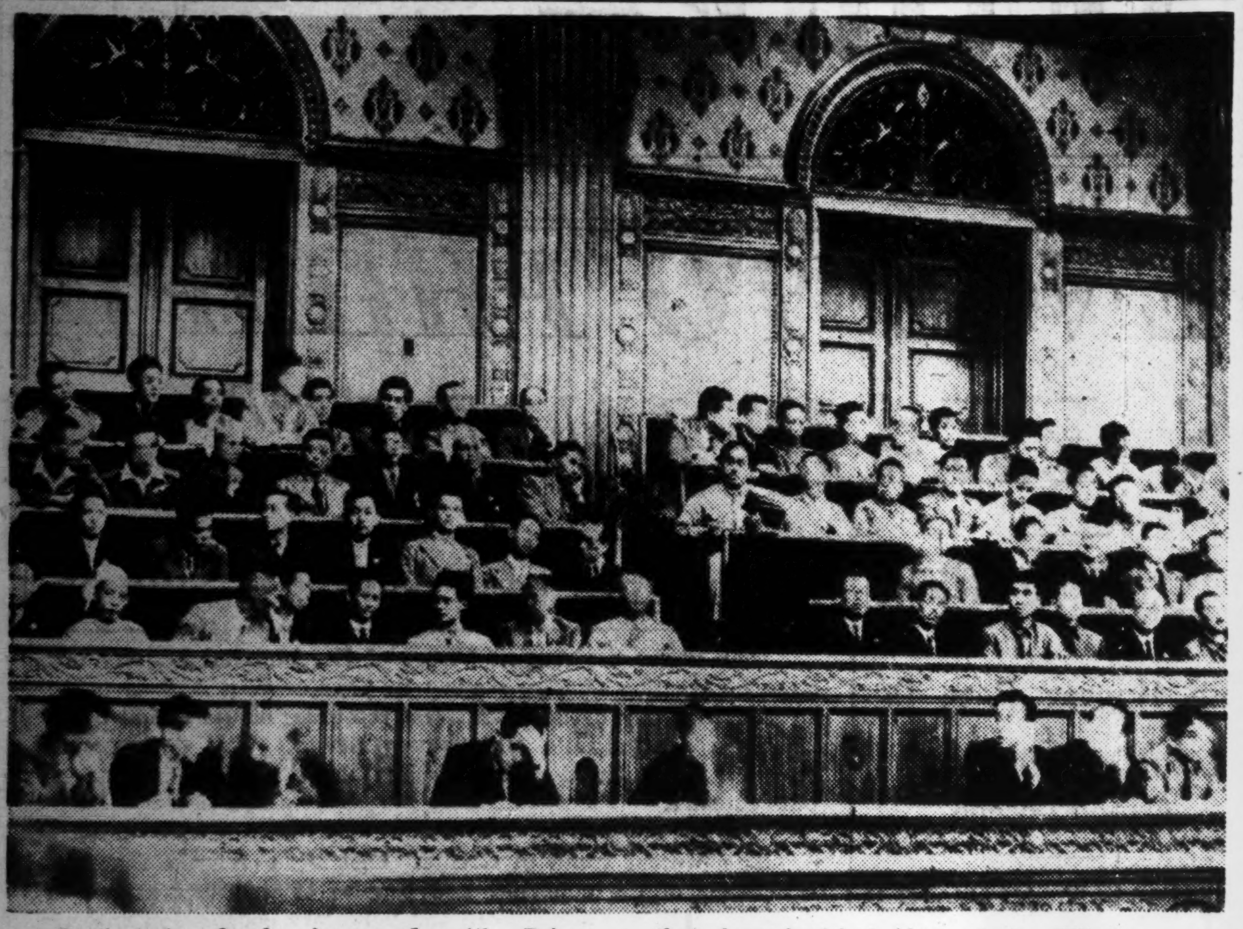
"War, I need hardly say, is a relative thing. It is only when we have overcome severe and serious difficulties that we may enjoy the glory of victory. We must give full play now to the stamina and indomitable will to fight that are inherent in all Japanese until the final victory is won.

Fighting Spirit High

"The officers and men of the Imperial Navy, in accordance with the august wishes of the Sovereign, are fighting with unshakable conviction of victory, matchless morale and all-consuming fighting spirit. They are at all times assuming the offensive regardless of sacrifices and are motivated by no other thought than to crush the enemy, however overwhelming the odds, until the ultimate war aim is achieved, thereby obeying the enlightened injunctions of His Imperial Majesty and living up to the expectations of the people.

"In conclusion, I wish to offer my heartfelt condolences to the souls of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and other loyal and valiant officers and men of the Imperial Navy who have given their lives to their Emperor and country and to express my deepest sympathy with the bereaved families, and at the same time, allow me to render my profound thanks to the people for marks of deep and sincere sympathy they have shown over the death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto."

Visitors Hear Premier Tojo



Particularly deeply impressed with Prime Minister Tojo's speech in the Diet Wednesday were the members of the Philippine Inspection Party, now in the capital, who witnessed the proceedings of the Diet the same day. They had every reason to rejoice over the Prime Minister's speech, for in course of it, the independence of the Philippines, that long-cherished ideal of the Filipinos, was promised within this year is out. Picture above shows, at right, the Filipino visitors and at left, the members of the Burmese Inspection Party listening to the Prime Minister in the House of Representatives.

Agriculture Institute Established in Borneo By Nippon Authorities

Domei

KUCHING, June 15.—The Agricultural Training Institute has been founded by the Japanese Administration authorities for the benefit of the native youths of North Borneo, it is learned. The regular course of four months in general agricultural training and the cattle raising methods as well as the Japanese Language will be given at the new institute, it is said. Besides several Japanese instructors, three local native leaders have been appointed assistants.

KNOX IS TACITURN ON S. PACIFIC WAR

Declares Long Preparation Necessary for Future Moves: Stilwell Also Gloomy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—With the increasing fury of the attacks by the Imperial Air Forces on the anti-Axis forces in New Guinea and the Solomons area, the anti-Axis military leaders are futilely pleading for more aid from their home governments, but relative to the anti-Axis plight in the South Pacific, United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, when queried on the Pacific war situation at a press conference today, only feigned mystification on the Pacific dilemma in order to evade an embarrassing answer, it was reported from Washington.

Knox vaguely declared that the War situation in the Pacific is stationary, but whatever type or scale of operations may be contemplated for the future, an extremely long period of preparations is necessary for the moves.

When asked as to whether preparations have been completed, Knox curtly replied, "The press should know the answer as well as I do," and refused to make a definite statement.

As to the submarine operations in the Pacific, Knox revealed that eight American undersea craft were sunk recently in the Pacific waters, in disclosing a portion of the submarine casualties, and also added that although few in number, new American submarines are being commissioned every month for service in the Pacific.

In connection with the Axis submarine operations in the Atlantic, Knox stated that although the Axis U-boat activities slackened at the present, Americans must not become obsessed with optimism since it cannot be foretold when the Axis submarines will resume and intensify their operations.

Stilwell Pessimistic

Domei

LISBON, June 15.—Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in China, upon his return from London on Tuesday immediately met a group of correspondents in an interview.

In the course of the interview Lieutenant-General Stilwell stated as follows: "In the way of future Pacific campaigns, innumerable obstacles are in our way, because the Japanese Forces are not only strong but full of fighting spirit. The Pacific Front which had been neglected by the anti-Axis Nations assumed more importance after the recently-convened Washington Conference. The imminent problem confronting us is to recapture the Chungking-aid supply route via India and Burma. For this purpose Burma must be speedily cleared of the Japanese Forces. With the probable opening of the water-supply route in the Mediterranean, more aid will be transported to Chungking, but at present nothing but the air route is at our disposal to bring in war materials.

"In order to launch a large-scale offensive against the Japanese Forces, the Chungking army must be improved and equipped more fully. Besides, joint training of the American and Chungking troops is imminent, so that the joint campaign by the American and Chungking combined forces should become feasible. Closer liaison between Chungking and the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific is an absolute necessity."

Monopoly Is Secured Of U.S. Black Market By Band of Al Capone

(Special to Nippon Times)

LISBON, June 15.—The band of the famous Al Capone is securing the monopoly of the black market in the United States, reports the Daily Mirror. The band secured the possession of numerous factories, shops and stores by simply buying the majority of the shops in the country. The number of these firms had increased to such an extent that even the police was baffled. This black market trust has appointed all over the United States regular representatives and agents who can easily compete with the genuine commercial travelers.

CUNNINGHAM VISITS ANKARA FOR 4 DAYS

Sees Inonu, Śaracoglu and Other Authorities

Domei

BERLIN, June 15.—Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet during his four-day sojourn in Ankara met Turkish President Ismet Inonu, Premier Sukru Saracoglu, Chief of the Turkish General Staff Field-Marshal Fevzi Cakmak and other government authorities, in conference. He is reported to have left the city on his return trip on June 15.

The visit of Admiral Cunningham in connection with the previous visit of General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson to Turkey two months ago has attracted attention from all directions in view of the pending situation around the Mediterranean.

According to information from Ankara the recent visit of Admiral Cunningham contained the following purposes: to secure the understanding of the Turkish Government as to the proposed Mediterranean strategic campaign by the anti-Axis forces; to sound the attitude of the Turkish Government regarding the issue on the Dardanelles Straits; to discuss the matter of the British cooperation in the Turkish maritime transportation—a preliminary agreement in this connection having been reached at the previous conference at Adana, it is reported that three British authorities on marine transportation will be shortly dispatched to Ankara; to demonstrate the British naval strength around the Mediterranean area.

Diplomatic circles opine that the anti-Axis forces will launch attacks against the Dodecanes archipelago and other islands in the eastern Mediterranean which were previously occupied by Greece, on the heels of the operation in the central Mediterranean.

U.S. LIVING CONDITION FAST DETERIORATING

Food Problem Getting Worse Day by Day—More Restrictions Announced for People

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—The American Government is making futile attempts to improve the general living condition of the people. Every day brings fresh problems to the Government and new evidence of its incompetence. The food situation in America is getting worse and worse, with the Government at a loss what to do about the matter. The shortage of farm labor, the inadequacy of the system of fixing prices of farm products, and the open defiance by the people of rules against transactions in commodities of daily necessity at unofficial prices are the principal factors in the steady deterioration of the food situation.

On June 15 seven members of the House of Representatives made proposals to President Roosevelt for the appointment of a "food dictator" who would be vested with power to deal with all phases of food production, distribution, prices, and farm labor. A similar demand was made of the President by a group of Senators. The President, however, rejected these proposals.

It is suspected by observers here that the President saw no need for a "food dictator" because such a dictator could be found in Chester Davis, head of the Office of Food Administration which was established early this year.

Incompetency Clear

Incidentally, the rapidity with which the food situation is getting out of control in America gives the lie to the talk of the competency of the Office of Food Administration. There is no doubt that the food problem has become too much for Davis.

According to the New York Times the residents of the city are finding far greater difficulty in getting foodstuffs than is imagined. The slaughter houses are idle because there is no butchering to do with profit because of the extremely low level of wholesale prices. Under the circumstances housewives are getting into a dangerous temper. Letters are pouring to Mayor La Guardia from angry housekeepers demanding the immediate appointment of food controller for the city.

The American Government seems to be worrying much about the food problem, especially the problem of increasing farm output. It announced on June 15 a postponement to the end of October of the drafting of farmers and farm hands whose enrolment had been set for August 1. On the same day Prentiss Brown, chief of the Office of Prices Adjustment, stressed the need of solving the food problem in the course of his explanations of new price control plans to representatives of food industries. As for the plans, he said that they had to be realized if America was not to be defeated on the home front.

Worst in Washington

Things are worse in Washington than in any other American city. Motor vehicles have completely disappeared from the streets. There is an acute shortage of housing. It is true that there are restrictions on house rents, but few people observe them. Laundries have practically closed down, and even the military authorities are finding difficulty in getting men to do the washing for them.

But things far worse are in store for the American people. Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, on June 15, appealed for a further reduction in the living expenses of the people. He said:

"The people have to accept further restrictions on their living. In the coming winter there will be 23 per cent less clothing and 20 per cent less fuel for heating purposes. As for furniture, it will be 60 per cent less than last year. There is going to be a 12 per cent reduction in railway passenger freight and seven per cent less medical supplies."

ROOSEVELT WORRIED BY FOOD SHORTAGE

Stresses Need of Price Control; Admits Inability to Find Solution

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—Wracked by the severe food dearth in the United States that is threatening a vicious inflation, President Roosevelt stressed the necessity of enforcing a strict price regulation system, at a press interview today after a conference with James Barnes chairman of the Price Stabilization Board.

"Due to various circumstances, there is a conspicuous margin between the cost of producing food commodities and the price of the finished product; in other words," President Roosevelt elucidated, "the farmers and producers are bearing the burden of the difference."

"In order to lighten the burden, the United States Government will have to grant subsidies which will probably amount to $1,500,000,000 or $2,000,000,000. If anybody can think of a way of evading or solving this crisis I would be more than glad to hear of it," President Roosevelt concluded.

18,000,000 More Draftees

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—Approximately 18,000,000 American men between 18 to 38 years of age, regardless of whether they are single or married, will be drafted for service by the end of this year in accordance with the recent revision in the conscription law, it was announced by Paul McNutt, chairman of the War Man-Power Committee.

According to the American journals, there are at present 22,000,000 men affected by the new law. With the exemption of 3,200,000 liable draftees who are unable to enter service due to physical or mental deficiency, approximately 18,000,000 men will be drafted for service by the end of this year.

However, of the 18,000,000 draftees, 1,500,000 will be utilized as factory workers while 1,700,000 will be exempt from military service, to become farmers and theologians.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued from Page 4)

followers, returned to Yedo on November 19, after 121 days' absence, laden with the trophies of his memorable mission—august Imperial gifts, souvenirs, mementoes, his own purchased trinkets, all charged with unforgettable memories of his wonderful honors, triumphs and ecstasies.

(To Be Continued)

Pang Reaches Nanking

Domei

NANKING, June 16.—General Pang Ping-hsun, Commander of the Chungking 24th Army Corps, who with all of his troops numbering more 70,000 had cast in his lot with the peace movement sponsored by the National Government at Nanking, arrived here at 2:25 p.m. today to pledge his allegiance to President Wang Ching-wei.

TŌA RYOKŌ SYA
(TŌA TOURIST BUREAU)
Formerly Japan Tourist Bureau
Tokyo Information Offices:
Tokyo Station; Imperial Hotel; Matuya. Matuzakaya. Mitukosi. Sirokiya. Takasimaya and Isetan Dept. Stores; In front of the Kanda Station; Sen-Man-Si Information office; Marunouti Building; 6-Tyome Ginza; Tamaden Bldg.; Sentetu Information Office

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited.

PRESIDENT:
Takeo Kato
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Zensaku Sekine
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
Kanoh Shundo,
Tetsuji Kawai,
Shinpei Watanabe

HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 2-chome,
Kojimachi-ku Tokyo

BRANCHES
in
Tokyo, Kichijyoji, Kokubunji, Fuchu, Hachioji, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Chiba, Choshi, Matsudo, Sakura, Sawara, Tokorozawa, Mito, Ishioka, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Amagasaki, Kobe, Okayama, Fukuyama, Hiroshima, Tokuyama, Tottori, Kokura, Tobata, Fukuoka, Dairen, Shanghai.

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0626

EUROPEAN JAPANESE CHINESE CUISINE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
上海 アスターハウスホテル
17 WHAMPOO RD, SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr

Pearls
Mikimoto
Pearls
& Jewelry
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO GINZA ST. IMPERIAL HOTEL ARCADE KOBE-MOTOMACHI ST.

FOR EXPECTANT and NURSING MOTHERS

During pregnancy and through the nursing period a mother requires much more Vitamin B than is needed by the average person. WAKAMOTO is an ideal Vitamin B preparation to ensure proper nutrition and is of the greatest value during this important period.

VITAMIN B CONCENTRATE TABLETS
WAKAMOTO
WAKAMOTO LTD. (Manufacturing Chemists) Tokyo

The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed	¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up	50,000,000
Reserve Fund	66,040,000

President: HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Amagasaki, Fukuoka, Hikari, Hiroshima, Kobe, Kokura, Kumamoto, Kure, Kurume, Kyoto, Moji, Nagoya, Niihama, Okayama, Onomichi, Osaka, Saga, Sapporo, Shimonoseki, Tokyo, Wakamatsu, Wakayama, Yahata, Yanai, Yokohama

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI and DAIREN

General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted

NICHIGEKI SHO-GEKIJO
Fifth Floor of Nippon Gekijo
Marunouchi Tel. (23) 4567
PRESENTS
From 17th---23rd June
"Fest der Völker Olympia Teil-1"
Directed by Leni Riefenstahl

Prime Minister Promises Independence to Filipinos

(Continued From Page 1)

effect ever closer cooperation with French Indo-China in accordance with the Japanese-French Protocol concerning the joint defense of French Indo-China."

Declaring that Japan's strategic position in Greater East Asia is being strengthened day by day, with vast resources of the region being rapidly converted into Japan's fighting power, the Prime Minister said that "this development on our part of Greater East Asia is one that seals the fate of our enemies."

The present extraordinary Diet session was convoked for the purpose of surmounting all obstacles to prosecute the war to a glorious termination, the Prime Minister said. He explained that the bills to be submitted by the Government are for augmentation of the nation's fighting power.

The Prime Minister pledged anew Japan's determination to fight the war through to common victory with Germany, Italy and their Allies.

The Prime Minister took the occasion of his address to pay tribute to the achievements of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto who died in gallant action on the foremost fighting line in the South Pacific and Commander Yasuyo Yamazaki and the officers and men under him who fought to the last man against numerically overwhelming enemy forces on Attu in the Aleutians.

The text of the Prime Minister's address follows:

"I am profoundly moved by the most gracious Rescript which His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant us specially at the opening ceremony of the Diet today. In loyal obedience to the August Will of our Sovereign, it is my firm intention, together with you, gentlemen, to exert our utmost efforts in the performance of our important wartime duties and for a speedy attainment of the object of war, and thereby set His Majesty's mind at rest.

"A year and a half have elapsed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Under the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty, the officers and men of the Imperial Forces have occupied and are holding fast wide battle areas. They are now extending the war result by destroying the enemy, fighting against diseases, enduring extremes of heat and cold, braving wind and storm, and overcoming all kinds of difficulties. With you I wish to give our heartfelt thanks to the insuperably loyal and brave officers and men for their constant toils as well as their skillful planning and gallant fighting.

"To achieve these victories, many a brave fighting man as a shield for the Sovereign has perished on the battle-field and is now enshrined as a guardian god of our land. Especially the sublime death in action of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, on the foremost front in the South, and the tragic end of Commander Yasuyo Yamazaki and the officers and men under him on the Island of Attu, have strongly moved the hearts of our people.

"Thinking of the many loyal and brave officers and men, who sacrificed themselves for the eternal cause of loyalty and patriotism, and who have performed such heroic deeds, there is none among the entire people of Japan who will not resolutely rise to follow in the footsteps of these heroes. None of us people will fail to strengthen anew his determination not to cease fighting until the enemy is completely defeated. Only because there are such heroes and those that follow them, are we assured of the final victory in the present war.

"Recalling together with you the great and distinguished services of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and other loyal and brave officers and men who died, I wish to express our sincere sorrow and to pledge at the same time that we shall dedicate ourselves to the task of defeating our enemies and thus answer the loyal spirits of these fallen heroes.

"I wish also at this opportunity to pray with you, gentlemen, for the speedy recovery of the wounded and sick officers and men, and the early arrival of the day when they will see service again. On the other hand I wish to tender the expression of our heartfelt sympathy to the families of those who have died on the battle-field.

"Now under the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty our strategic position of sure victory in Greater East Asia is being strengthened day by day, with vast resources of the region being rapidly converted into our fighting power. This development on our part in Greater East Asia is one that seals the fate of our enemies. Alarmed by the rapidity of the development of our position, the United States and Great Britain, are attempting to check or obstruct it at all costs. They are increasingly showing signs of making counter-offensives by mobilizing their entire material force which is their sole reliance. But these are merely things which Japan has naturally foreseen.

"Seizing the opportunity of such counter-offensives of the enemies, the Imperial Forces are meeting them wherever they come. Our forces are not only inflicting telling blows on them, but are also developing new methods to defeat them. In fact, the Imperial Forces are now carrying out grand-scale operations in China, in the region along the Burmese-Indian frontier, and in the Pacific to deal increasingly severe blows to the enemy.

"Thus the war situation becomes increasingly tense and the battles which repeatedly take place more grim and terrific. The time has just arrived when the 100,000,000 of our people, firmly holding the position of sure victory, should fully demonstrate the real merit of their spirit of loyalty and patriotism with an inflexible faith in ultimate victory that grows as national dangers increase—a strong point in the tradition of our nation.

"In the present circumstances such as described above, let us not overlook the painful and precarious situation which confronts the Anglo-Saxon countries, and which they are trying by all means to hide. Our nation will fight out this war of will-power and win this war of perseverance by putting forth all our efforts until that day when our adversaries are brought to submission.

"The present trend in Greater East Asia reveals that the confidence of the countries and peoples of this region in Japan, as well as their sincere and voluntary cooperation with us for the successful prosecution of the war, is becoming stronger day by day. Having recently visited China, Manchoukuo and the Philippines, and having had opportunities to witness personally the actual conditions on the spot, and to carry on frank exchanges of views and opinions with principal leaders there, I have been further strengthened in my conviction regarding this point.

"It goes without saying that it is Japan's immutable policy to free Greater East Asia permanently from the age-long Anglo-Saxon domination and restore this region to its natural and proper condition. The various measures which Japan has taken have all been in perfect consistency with this fundamental policy. With the passing of a year and a half since the outbreak of the war, the entire peoples of Greater East Asia, thoroughly understanding the real intention of Japan, are fully convinced that there cannot be an emancipation of Greater East Asia without complete victory of Japan, and that there can be no happiness for these peoples without the inauguration of a new era in Greater East Asia. This is indeed a matter for congratulation for the whole of Greater East Asia.

"In view of such a situation, the Government, in response to the enthusiastic cooperation of these peoples, are considering at this time the initiation of further measures. Let me state frankly the views of the Government on the principal points.

"As for Manchoukuo, that country regards Japan as a kindred nation, and with His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo personally setting examples to his people, the cooperation of the whole nation in complete unity with Japan in both material and spiritual spheres is very great. The cordiality of the friendship that binds Japan and Manchoukuo leaves nothing to be desired. Japan intends to respond increasingly to this trust of Manchoukuo and to put forth more and more effort for the latter's steady development.

"As for China, the Government and people, under the spirited guidance of President Wang Ching-wei, have heartily responded to our sincere attitude and are cooperating with us in the spirit of the Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration, marching steadily forward toward the attainment of the common objective. China, which has suffered for a hundred long years owing to the ambitions of the Anglo-Saxon countries for world domination, is at last free. She is now striving hard to strengthen herself; and by joining forces with Japan, she is ready to contribute her enormous powers as a completely independent nation toward the establishment of a new era in Greater East Asia.

"Thus the ideal of China for the Chinese, for the realization of which the Chinese people have aspired for many decades past, is being steadily accomplished. The fact that of late a number of influential leaders like Generals Pang Ping-hsun, Sun Tien-ying, and Jung Tzu-heng are, one after another, leaving the Chungking regime to join President Wang is a natural development attendant upon the rebirth of China. Such a vigorous rise and development of China is indeed a source of genuine gratification as well for China herself and for Asia as for the entire world.

"On our part, we heartily felicitate the rise of China, and we are determined more than ever to assist her by all means available In this spirit we intend to make fundamental revisions in the Treaty between Japan and China with a view to enhancing further the active cooperation between the two countries.

"Turning to Thailand, we find that country, having discarded all her intricate relations of long standing with the United States and Great Britain, has bravely joined fate with Japan. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Pibul Songgram she is marching valiantly and vigorously forward, surmounting numerous difficulties in the way, for which I wish to pay my profound respects. In promoting closer collaboration with Thailand, we are firmly resolved to extend her our utmost cooperation in military, economic and political fields. Furthermore, I wish to declare here that Japan, considering the age-old aspiration of the Thai nation, and being solicitous of the further advancement of that country, is prepared to afford her new cooperation.

"As regards Burma, we received in our Capital, as you know, Chief Administrator Dr. Ba Maw in March of this year to whom I conveyed the decision of our Government. That we could see clearly the earnest determination of the Chief Administrator and other leaders in regard to the independence of Burma and her cooperation to prosecute successfully the present war is a fact of which you gentlemen are well aware. It is gratifying to note that the Preparatory Commission for Independence was organized on May 8th, and the necessary preparations for independence are steadily progressing. It is my confident expectation that these preparations will be completed in a very short time and the glorious day of historic importance will soon arrive.

"With regard to the Philippines, Mr. Jorge Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission, and other leaders are earnestly devoting their best efforts toward the reconstruction of the islands as well as toward the cooperation with Japan for the prosecution of the war, while the people in general who have come to understand our true intentions are extending us positive service. Our attitude regarding the independence of the Philippines has already been clarified in our repeated pronouncements in the past. At this juncture, we wish to go a step further and declare that we will accord the honor of independence to the Philippines in the course of the current year.

"The people of the Philippines who, toiling under the crafty American rule have long been vainly chasing after the mirage of independence, are now to attain their long-cherished aspiration within less than two years of the outbreak of the present war. We can well imagine the feeling of gratification on the part of the Filipino people. This is indeed a matter for sincere congratulation for the Philippines in particular and Greater East Asia in general.

"The native populations in Malai, Sumatra, Djawa, Borneo, Celebes and other places under Japanese military administrations are assiduously extending their co-operation toward Japan. Even in the midst of war, they have been liberated and accorded educational and cultural blessings under the sympathetic guidance of the Japanese authorities, so that they are now enjoying a life of hope and happiness never experienced in the past. It is, I believe, a matter of hearty congratulation for the Indonesian people.

"It is our intention to go further and, in pursuance of the aspirations of the natives, to take measures step by step envisaging the participation of the native populations in government to the extent commensurate with the degree of their ability in the course of the year. In particular, we intend to realize this state of affairs as early as possible in Djawa in view of the advanced conditions of the island and in response to the desire of the people there.

"As for French Indo-China, the French authorities there are doing well under a rather complicated and difficult situation. Japan intends to effect ever closer cooperation with French Indo-China in accordance with the Japanese-French Protocol concerning the joint defense of French Indo-China.

"In this way, the great ideal, which inspired the founding of the Japanese Empire, that all countries and peoples should enjoy peace and security, is being steadily realized throughout the region of Greater East Asia. A brilliant dawn has thus broken over the peoples in this quarter of the globe who have suffered for many years from the exploitation of other countries.

"In contrast with the steady and vigorous development achieved by all the countries and peoples of Asia, India is still going through a terrible ordeal in the process of attaining complete independence under Britain's ruthless oppression. For this plight of India I feel at once sympathy and indignation. Japan is firmly resolved to exhaust all means in order to help expel and eliminate from India Anglo-Saxon influences which are the enemy of the Indian people, and enable India to attain full independence in a true sense of the term. I confidently look to the day, which I trust will soon come, when the ardent and wide-spread desires of the Indian people are fulfilled and they regain freedom and prosperity.

"Turning to the European situation, we see that Germany, Italy and their Allies are marching ahead toward ultimate victory and tightening their alignment with Japan ever more closely. I firmly believe in the success of the magnificent prosecution of the war by Germany, Italy and their Allies, by virtue of their impregnable position which has already been secured and the inflexible leadership which is assured of victory. Japan pledges to fight it through to the common victory, shoulder to shoulder with Germany, Italy and their Allies, by drawing closer together and mutually extending aid and assistance.

"Our enemies, the Anglo-Saxon countries, are making the end justify the means. They are disturbing peace everywhere in the world, endeavoring to force neutral Powers into the war. After they have induced other nations into their war, they make it a point to let the latter bear the brunt of fighting, avoiding sacrifices on their part as much as possible. Once, however, the situation takes an adverse turn, they do not hesitate to forsake their allies, disregarding their past pledges and promises.

Enemy's Volte-face

"They used to profess their stand for the protection of the independence of smaller states. But they have now made a complete volte-face, advocating hegemony by great Powers. They have no scruples. Nor are they ashamed to seek ease and comfort for themselves at the sacrifice of others. I take this opportunity to pay my respects to those nations who firmly maintain their neutrality in the face of Anglo-American intrigues. Amicable relations are being maintained between Japan and those countries. It is hoped that these friendly bonds will be drawn still closer.

"The situation at home and abroad is certainly not without difficulties. Under the current situation, the 100,000,000 people of Japan have renewed their will to fight it out in order to discharge their duties as worthy subjects of His Imperial Majesty. They have renewed their pledge to prosecute the war with all their might to a successful conclusion, by sharing in the determination of the officers and men of the gallant Imperial Forces on the battle-field.

Will Surmount Obstacles

"At this important juncture, the Government are seeing to it that this renewed pledge is fully carried out. In order to prosecute this great war to a glorious termination, by winning victories on the battle-field and succeeding in construction, the Government are determined to surmount all obstacles whether at home or abroad. Fortunately, our industrial production has been remarkably improved and expanded since the latter part of last year. The Government will further reinforce the war structure with whole-hearted cooperation of the people and concentrate all efforts of the nation on the augmentation of fighting power.

"It is for this purpose that the Government have petitioned the Throne to convoke the present extraordinary session of the Diet and submitted budget and bills relating to the re-adjustment of enterprises and emergency increase in the production of food.

"The proposed re-adjustment of enterprises is intended to make the entire nation contribute to the augmentation of fighting power, by extending the principle of the past re-adjustment of enterprises and executing a thorough-going re-adjustment in every department of industry. Concerted efforts of the entire nation is absolutely necessary for a smooth execution of this plan. All the people are urged, therefore, to appreciate the Government's intentions and cooperate with the Government positively, by completing the re-adjustment as soon as possible and placing the right man in the right place so as to enable each to give full play to his abilities. The measure under contemplation will entail defrayment of several billions of yen. The bill for disposing of the fund for the re-adjustment of enterprises has been specially submitted to the Diet for the purpose of dealing with this fund to be defrayed. The entire Japanese people who have already been endeavoring to increase savings and economize consumption are requested to redouble their efforts to check floating purchasing power and to preserve the national economic order.

Food Situation Safeguarded

"It is hardly necessary to mention that the Government are taking all possible measures with regard to food which is necessary for safeguarding the national livelihood during wartime. At the present stage of the war, however, particularly strenuous efforts must be put forth for attaining self-supply and self-sufficiency in food, by paying consideration to all contingencies. In line with this policy, the Government intend to effect an epochal increase in the production of rice, barley, wheat, potatoes and other food-stuffs with a view to placing the matter of food supplies in the most reassuring position in these critical times.

"While conducting administration in a most efficient manner, the Government intend to march forward toward final victory by suspending or abandoning all activities having no direct bearing upon the prosecution of war and mobilizing both the Government and people for war production. It is in line with this policy that the Government have decided not to hold the elections for the prefectural assemblies this year and submitted a legislation bill relating to it.

"It is my earnest desire that you gentlemen, understanding the Government's intentions I have just stated, will deliberate over and speedily approve the budget and legislation bills submitted by the Government."

WAR MINISTER BARES PROGRESS

(Continued From Page 1)

enemy troops. The fighting in various areas got fiercer. The continual fire from the guns of an aircraft carrier, a battleship, two cruisers, and three destroyers and the attacks by planes with machine-guns and bombs were concentrated on the garrison. The enemy tried to deal us a heavy blow in the fight for each key position. His idea was to take back his lost positions by degrees.

"About the period from the 15th to the 17th the war situation became gradually difficult. About the 20th and 21st the enemy shifted the stress of his attacks to the front of the center in the south. The attacks grew in violence. The men in our first line in this area kept up the death struggle although they were small in number. Because the situation became more and more difficult, our garrison established a front commensurate with its numerical strength in the north-western part of Attu Island. Thus they decided on a final decisive fight, and they took the necessary steps for the enforcement of the plan.

Commander's Report

"On the 23rd Colonel Yamazaki made a report in which he told of the damage sustained by the garrison and the heroic fight of the various units under him and mentioned the firm determination of all the officers and men of the garrison to attack and crush the enemy and then to die on the island, of the exceptionally high morale of the garrison, and of the strong expectation of all the officers and men not to live and suffer the humiliation of being taken prisoner.

"On the 24th the garrison found itself in a position where it suffered no small damage in the defense of each place and each position although it made repeated night attacks. Unit Commander Yamazaki turned in a report in which he said that he deserved death for his failure to secure the North Bay strategic area, thereby disappointing expectations, that all the members of the garrison had determined to die in honor, and that he and the men under him would do everything in their power to destroy the war power of the enemy, thereby performing the functions of the Imperial Army. I can but wonder at the vigorous fighting spirit of the men just before they were to die in honor.

Struck With Awe

"We respectfully learned at that time that His Imperial Majesty had granted Gracious Words profoundly appreciating the loyalty and bravery of the Garrison. We can well surmise how deeply awed the men and officers on Attu Island were. That they appreciated from the bottom of their hearts the happiness in surviving forever for the eternal cause is apparent from the reports that all the members of the Garrison struck with awe and trepidation at the Gracious Words, were determined to strengthen their morale and discharge their duties in close collaboration and with desperate power thereby to respond to His Imperial Majesty's Command and that the whole of the defenders, when informed of the Gracious Words, were inspired to the extreme and their morale rose higher. These reports make us easily surmise the excited emotion that covered Attu Island at that time.

"On May 25, the Garrison was on the last stage and yet on May 26 and 27, it sent reports on close observations concerning the American landing troops and on the particulars of war situation, in a hope that these data might be utilized for subsequent operations.

"On May 29, the Garrison reported that it would withdraw the defending forces against the frontal coast and with this strength would launch a surprise attack against the enemy and annihilate him with this final blow, thereby to display the true mettle of the Imperial Forces, that, fully prepared not to undergo the disgrace of being taken prisoner, the sick and wounded had already disposed of themselves and even the non-combatant civilians in the service of the Imperial Forces, taking up arms, had organized two units composed of those belonging respectively to the Army and Navy and were ready to follow the attacking unit, that after the offensive started, the Garrison would destroy wireless apparatus and burn up the code-book, that the defending unit would gladly throw itself into death together with the Unit Commander and that it deeply thanked Your Excellency for his kindness in the past and also prayed for his good health.

Last Information

"Thus, with this last information which would make even the gods weep, the defenders under the Unit Commander started for their last decisive battle.

"As to the conditions subsequent to the last report, we have nothing to rely on but imagination. It is certain, however, that the entire Garrison penetrated deep into the enemy position and fought the most brave and valorous battle. Information from enemy sources enables us well to visualize the actual conditions at that time.

"The above is a rough account of the war situation on Attu Island. We are filled with trepidation for the fact that the outcome has given much anxiety to His Imperial Majesty.

"We are filled with sorrow when we surmise the heroic sentiment of te gallant fallen heroes including Unit Commander Yamazaki and cannot but entertain a deep sympathy toward the bereaved families.

"The Army is fully resolved to follow the example set by the Attu Garrison under Unit Commander Yamazaki and to devote itself to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia to the last man thereby to set the Imperial Thought at ease and also to respond to the valiant souls of the fallen heroes.

Carried Out at Risk

"The occupation of Attu Island was effected from the necessity of the whole operation. It was carried out at great risk and despite its proximity to enemy bases for the double purpose of restraining the enemy at this point and of strengthening the defense of the area north-east to the Empire.

"As regards our plans, we had prepared sufficient powerful guns, materials for the construction of an airfield and other war supplies and tried hard to increase the transportation capacity for them. Ever since the time immediately after the occupation, we had exerted tremendous efforts to send these arms and war supplies to the island with every means available in defiance of the vigorous activities of the powerful naval and air units of the enemy.

"When the enemy troops were to land on the island, various counter-measures were taken but due to the fact that the command of the sea and air was in enemy hands and because of the bad weather that happened to prevail in that area at that particular time, the above outcome was inevitably brought about. This is a matter for very great regret.

"However, this Garrison, by continuing desperate resistance for one year on this advance outpost of Northern defense under terrific enemy air raids, succeeded in attaining the object of the operations with small military strength and greatly contributed to the whole conduct of operations. Moreover, the fact that this defense unit manifested in a concrete form the real spirit of the Imperial Army by displaying the peerless loyalty that completely defies death, greatly surprised the whole world and terrified the enemy. We firmly believe that the Garrison has made a great contribution to the whole war situation.

"As for the particulars of the strategy the matter belongs to the Command and naturally precludes any comment or explanation. The above is an account as detailed as possible and by thus clarifying the serious and relentless aspects of the present war situation, we expect that the military, official and civilian circles, united as one body, will further display the total national strength.

South-Western Situation

"Now we shall dwell upon the situation in the southwestern area.

"As regards the intensification of aerial fighting in the Burma area and the confrontation of our and enemy forces there, I reported them at the previous Diet session.

"Some time ago, the Imperial Forces, with clever offensive and defensive operations, again smashed the enemy counter-offensive in the Akyab sector in its initial stage. Besides this, no large change has been witnessed on both the Indo-Burma and Burma-China frontiers.

"Now I will relate on the battle in the Akyab sector.

"As one of the counter-offensive operations the enemy launched its persistent attacks four times with about two divisions during a period from the latter part of last year to the end of last February. The enemy called this the operation to take back Akyab. The Japanese Garrison in cooperation with the Air Forces shattered its operation with its numerical inferiority but brave and gallant fighting.

"Not only the enemy plan came to grief, but also through appropriate planning and direction of the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces on the spot the Japanese side utilized the enemy counter-offensive and made secret preparations for diminishing the fighting strength of the enemy. As a result, the Japanese Forces assumed a sudden offensive early in March.

"They resorted to a bold and roundabout movement of sallying forth to the rear of the enemy beyond the Arakan Yoma. At last, the main enemy forces were caught up with along the Mayu River and annihilated. Without stopping here, the Japanese Forces instituted a daring chase of the fleeing enemy and smashed the Sixth Anglo-Indian Brigade in the vicinity of Indin.

"On May 8th the Japanese Forces occupied Buthidaung and on May 14 reduced Maungdaw on the Indo-Burmese frontier, thereby scoring tremendous war results. The operation dealt a really serious and stunning blow to the enemy just before it planned to assume a general offensive.

"However, it is judged that in the future the Anglo-Indian forces in concert with the Chungking forces will surely launch their persistent counter-offensive. The Japanese Forces are making necessary preparations to meet the possible situation in a manner to take a quick and daring operation as well as the fostering of the growth of a new-born Burma.

"By the way, the aerial operation between the Japanese and enemy forces in the Burma area is getting severer. The offensive operation of the Japanese Air Forces and the defensive operation of the ground forces are realizing tremendous results. During a period from the middle of December up to the end of May this year the Japanese Forces shot down about 260 enemy planes and blasted or set ablaze about 250 of them on the ground. The Japanese ground forces also shot down about 130 enemy planes. This made the total about 640. Since late in March the Japanese Forces have been carrying on specially positive aerial offensives thereby inflicting a great blow to the enemy air fighting strength, shipping and military bases.

"As to the Philippines, the islands still are more or less infested with guerilla warfare of part of the enemy in the Visaya area and others. The Japanese Forces are realizing results by their constant subjugation. Even these enemy fugitives are beginning to understand correctly the real policy of Japan and the true situation of Greater East Asia with the result that the number of surrendering enemy soldiers is increasing of late.

"It is a matter for congratulation that the peace and order in other occupied Southern Regions is very good.

Solomons Area

"Thirdly I will speak about the area of New Guinea and the Solomons.

"As I explained at the last session, thanks to the gallant fighting done by a section of the advance troops we were successful in placing ourselves in a sound strategic position in this area. The perfection of this position means immediate pressure against the enemy. The result was that the enemy would be exposed to a threat in the securing of Australia and New Zealand. To the enemy it was a matter having a grave meaning, involving his life and death. As will be seen from the counter-offensive operations conducted by the enemy subsequently, he increased his land, sea, and air forces, and the fighting continued as fierce as before. That which is influencing decisively the war situation in this area is aerial action. I should think that the fighting going on in this area in the last analysis, is a struggle for mastery of the air which is made by each party as it advances its air bases gradually.

"All officers and men of the Army in this area, including the commander of the corps, are enduring great difficulties and privations. The Navy and Army are acting as one in this area and are defecting counter-offensive operations by the 2,100 planes belonging to the 28th American-Australian division when ever they are launched and are fighting heroically with sustained effort at all times of day and night.

China Situation

"Fourthly, I will relate on China and Manchoukuo.

"With the establishment of Japan's new China policy decided upon at the beginning of this year, the cause of Chungking's resistance has completely lost its meaning and it is apparent that Chiang's camp has been gravely perturbed. Moreover, with the progress of our operations, powerful units among the enemy regular armies including those under Generals Yu Hsueh-chung, Han Teh-chin and Wang Ching-tsai surrendered together with army commanders or division commanders. Furthermore, many other Chungking soldiers either surrendered or were taken prisoners.

"Recently, Generals Pang Ping hsun and Sun Tien-ying, who had been commanders of the 24th Army, the only unit in North China under the direct command of Chiang Kai-shek and who had been among the prominent Chungking army leaders, joined the National Government camp with their men numbering more than 70,000, while General Yung Tzu-heng, Commander-in-Chief of the North Shangtung High Command, took the same step leading his 20,000 men, as has been announced some time ago. This fact clearly bespeaks of the break-down of Chungking's resisting strength.

"Meanwhile, unexpected war results have been achieved in the annihilative battle north of the Yangtze River, the punitive battle in the Su-hwai area, the operations in the Shansi and Honan areas and in the advance operations in Hunan Province which the Imperial Expeditionary Forces conducted recently. This fact accelerated the surrender and participation in the Nanking camp by Chungking military leaders and dealt a severe blow to Chungking's resisting will.

"In the meantime, the aerial strength of the enemy in China has gradually recovered by virtue of American aid and the number of planes of the American and Chinese air forces combined which are active on the front line has reached 300. These enemy air forces have shown signs not only to attempt to destroy important points within the Japanese-occupied areas and to cut off marine transportation routes over the East and South China waters but also to venture to carry out air raids on the Japanese mainland.

"In view of such circumstances, our Air Units, taking the lead, have attacked enemy air bases and precluded the feeble activities of enemy aircraft. At present, the enemy seems to be intent only on avoiding the severe attacks of our air arms but in the future, it is possible that they will attempt to carry out air raids on the Japanese mainland.

"The situation is quiet in Manchoukuo and the defense there is solid.

Military Administration

"Fifthly, I shall now explain the state of military administration in the southern occupied areas.

"Military administration is being conducted smoothly on the whole and all the measures undertaken by the authorities are directed toward the successful prosecution of the current war.

"In the enforcement of these measures, special consideration is being given to the matter of properly guiding the various peoples under its rule and to the thorough penetration of its policy by a strong and simple formula which is the characteristic feature of any military administration. I am glad to be in a position to report that the just and righteous measures being enforced by the Empire in all these areas have been well-understood and appreciated by the peoples subject to them. Everywhere the greatest confidence is being shown in our policy and willing cooperation is being secured.

"In regard to the acquisition of vital defense materials, the military and civilian communities of the southern regions are working as one man to assure the speedy and adequate supply of petroleum, copper and other materials called for under the material mobilization plan. I wish particularly to mention in this connection that the native inhabitants of these areas are gladly and positively cooperating with the Japanese for the development of such resources. In some places some 90 per cent in the rate of working hours has been reported attained, which is most reassuring.

Industries Set Up

"The old order under which the southern regions were mere objects of Anglo-American-Dutch exploitation and places where only colonial industries would be permitted for the profit and convenience of Britain, the United States or the Netherlands, so that daily necessaries could not be produced to the extent that would resist the marketing of Anglo-American-Dutch goods has been duly corrected and measures have been put through to enable the industries necessary for the living and welfare of the native inhabitants to thrive. Thus as far as wartime circumstances would permit, spinning, tobacco, matches, paper-making, metallurgy and shipbuilding industries have been set up in order to assure the self-supply and self-sufficiency in these materials.

"The number of Japanese nationals working in the southern regions has gradually increased. The Japanese now residing within the areas under the Army's administration exceed 40,000. The greater part of them are engaged in industrial development, collection of goods and trading. The military administration is exercising guidance over them so that they will set an example to the native inhabitants and to live up to their role as pioneers in the realization of our national policy by diligence and full awareness of their significant part.

Going Satisfactorily

"As I have stated thus far, the Japanese military administration in the Southern Regions is generally going on satisfactorily as expected. As to the enemy stratagem of future offensives, which is anticipated, the Japanese Army under support and backing of the fighting forces has in contemplation a plan to penetrate military administration characteristic of strong practise and simple set-up and to expect its appropriate enforcement in accordance with the peculiarities of various regions to meet their future independence or participation into politics.

"Here I conclude my report on the war conditions in various areas and the prevailing conditions of military administration there. In short, the Imperial Army under the August Virtues is ever keeping air-tight cooperation with the Imperial Navy as one inseparable body and with unflinching and unbending brave spirit is well coping with the present war situation and also is making positive preparations to follow, thereby forging ahead whole-heartedly toward the acquisition of final victory.

"In conclusion, I offer my heartfelt gratitude to the invariable and enthusiastic support of the Japanese nation through the Diet members and at the same time I pray for the greatest co-operation of the whole nation."

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Naka-ku. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00 Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1943

The Prime Minister's Epochal Announcement

I

Another new nation is to be born this year. Such is the history-making announcement which appeared yesterday. In his epochal address before the Imperial Diet yesterday afternoon, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo made known the fact that the Philippines will be granted complete independence within the course of the present year. Coming a few months after a similar announcement with respect to Burma, this makes the second country to be assured of a new life as a fully independent nation through the instrumentality of Japan.

To the members of the visiting party of observation from the Philippines who sat in the Diet chamber yesterday while the Prime Minister made this announcement, it must have been a thrilling and joyous experience, for they were witnessing an event which will become immortal in their national history. And to the millions of Filipinos in their homeland who are even now pondering over the significance of the news, it must be a no less thrilling and joyous experience to realize that the goal of their dreams is at last coming true through the magnanimous helpfulness of Japan.

This significant announcement by Prime Minister Tojo means that the domestic situation in the Philippines is developing in the most satisfactory manner. Although the policy of Japan had early been indicated as that of aiding in the attainment of complete independence by the Philippines as soon as possible, practical common sense dictated certain conditions without which independence would have been impossible. The Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines had earlier defined these conditions as (1) the restoration of peace and order, (2) the attainment of economic self-supply and self-sufficiency, and (3) a return to the spirit of the East. Now the promise of complete independence in the course of the current year means that these requisite conditions are being so satisfactorily met that Japan has no qualms about the ability of the Filipinos to carry on their own government by themselves. To have attained the fulfilment of these conditions so quickly is a performance of which the Filipino people may well be proud, and it augurs well for the success of their independent government in the future.

The announcement of complete independence within this year not only indicates phenomenal success on the part of the Filipinos in regenerating their national life, however; it is likewise a monument to the spirit of Japan. When the United States took over the Philippines, it required four years before active insurrection could be quelled. Although the United States paid lip service to the ideal of independence, she made nothing but promises devoid of fulfilment. Even these promises did not call for independence until 1946, while as that date approached more and more, influential Americans began expressing views which indicated that that date on one pretext or another would be indefinitely postponed. Meanwhile, far from helping to prepare the Filipinos for independence, the Americans destroyed the cultural foundations of Filipino life and foisted in its place a superficial imitation of an inappropriate American life. Instead of helping to make the Philippines self-reliant economically, the Americans through abnormal tariff manipulations proceeded to bind Philippine economy to the markets of America so completely that even if the form of political independence had been granted there would have been a continuation of economic servitude.

In contrast, the smoke of battle in which the Japanese drove away the Americans forever has hardly lifted but peace and order have been restored to the Philippines. Real and complete independence has already been promised though the war is scarcely a year and a half old. And through the mutual helpfulness manifested in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and through fostering the resurrection of the long-slumbering inherently Oriental spirit of the Filipino, Japan has in a most practical manner helped to strengthen the Philippines politically, economically, and spiritually for the responsibility of standing firmly on its own feet as an independent nation. This vivid contrast between the policy of the Americans and the actions of the Japanese proves the sincerity, justice, and altruism of the latter.

II

The independence of the Philippines, however, was not the only subject of importance taken up in Prime Minister Tojo's administrative address yesterday. Reviewing the whole range of the relations of Japan with neighboring countries, he painted a clear picture of the growing power of the entire Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a greater part of which he has recently visited in person. Burma, he said, already having previously received the same sort of assurance regarding independence as the Philippines received yesterday, is now steadily progressing in its necessary preparations for the actual establishment of independence. "It is my confident expectation that these preparations will be completed in a very short time and the glorious day of historic importance will soon arrive," were his optimistic words.

As to Malai, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and other places under Japanese military administration, the native populations are assiduously extending their cooperation toward Japan, the Prime Minister reported. Gratifying as it is, this condition is not to be wondered at, for the Japanese authorities have been extending to these peoples opportunities for development undreamed of in the days of exploitation under British and Dutch rule. But it is Japan's intention to go still further, declared the Prime Minister, and to accord to these peoples increasing participation in government, particularly in Java in view of the advanced condition of that land.

With regard to the older, more firmly established allied nations like China, Manchoukuo, and Thailand, the Prime Minister reported a universal story of domestic progress and cordial cooperation with Japan. To reciprocate, the Prime Minister pledged continued and even increased efforts on the part of Japan to extend every aid possible in the development of these countries, in the case of China specifically mentioning the intention of making fundamental revisions in the Basic Treaty between Japan and that country. Even in the case of French Indo-China, the authorities are reported to be doing well despite the rather complicated and difficult situation which prevails. It is a cause for regret that India is still obliged to remain beyond the pale of this brotherhood of Asiatic nations, but Prime Minister Tojo pledged that Japan would make every effort to help her free herself from the yoke of Britain.

Turning to the European situation, the Prime Minister voiced his confidence in the success of Germany, Italy, and their allies, for "by virtue of their impregnable position which has already been secured and the inflexible leadership which is assured" victory is inevitable.

The Prime Minister also spoke at length of the task of the present Diet with respect to the domestic situation. The measures which the Government is taking and with which the Diet is asked to cooperate were pictured as safeguarding the national livelihood and increasing the productive power of Japan. These can only result in the further enhancement of the fighting power of Japan which will spell the eventual defeat of our enemies.

III

The inescapable conclusion to which the Prime Minister's address leads is that despite the growing intensity of the present struggle, Japan's fighting power is being steadily increased. Most gratifying is the spectacular progress in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, throughout whose area the various peoples are manifesting a thorough understanding of the real intentions of Japan. Their universal conviction that there can be no emancipation for themselves without the complete victory of Japan and that there can be no real happiness for them without the inauguration of a new era in Greater East Asia means a tremendous alignment of strength against the Anglo-American enemy.

Commensurate with this great reservoir of power are the formidable position of the Axis in Europe and the inexhaustible determination of the hundred million people of Japan whose efforts are being progressively organized in a more and more effective manner. All these things which Prime Minister Tojo has pointed out—from the birth of a new Philippine nation to his reference to wheat, barley, and potatoes—these add up to an emphatic assurance of victory.

VARIOUS ISSUES ARISING TODAY UNDER LAW OF NATIONS PROBED

Establishment of Grossraums Expected to Have Far-Reaching Effect on International Jurisprudence

By PAOLO CANIGGIA
(From The XXth Century)

Every time the guns roar on the battlefields of the world, the relations between states become more difficult or are interrupted. This induces many people to doubt the very existence of international law and even to scoff at it, saying that, when nations are battling to destroy each other with all possible means, it is absurd to talk of a law designed to regulate the relations between the states.

War, however, is not contradictory to law, nor does it exclude it. International law, itself, as interpreted by its chief exponents (for example, Pallieri, Anzilotti, Perassi, Bruns, Oppenheim, Hurst, and Fauchille), recognizes war as one of the means granted to states for the protection of their rights and the realization of their aims. In fact, there exists a whole series of rules, universally accepted and recognized by the states, pertaining to the conduct of war itself.

A complete system of international law for war exists in practice as well as in theory, with its own rules, institutions, juridical figures (or status), and sanctions. Those who at present deny the existence or the logic of international law move from the supposition that such a law must act as a rule regulating the ethical conduct of states, thus having the object of excluding armed conflicts from their relations. On the contrary, international law is not a mass of rules with the object of making its recipients behave in a certain manner, but a code which is meant to regulate their relations and which legally justifies their actions or condemns them when they are contrary to its rules, rules that are created by the states in free agreement.

A Complete System

In order to exist, every system of law must contain various elements: its subjects (i.e., in civil law the state, the legislator) and recipients (i.e., in civil law the individual and the juridical person), its object, its rules and the sanctions consequent to their non-observance. These elements are all present in international law: the subjects and, at the same time, the recipients being the states; the object, their relations; its rules, the treaties between the various states, international agreements and, above all, custom (consuetudo); its sanctions: reprisals varying from financial measures, the interruption of diplomatic relations, and the expulsion of foreign diplomats and citizens, to armed actions and, finally, war. However, international law differs profoundly from other law systems (civil law, law of procedure, penal law, canon law, commercial law, etc), first of all, because its subjects and recipients are abstract entities (states) instead of human beings; secondly, because its rules are created by these abstract entities through their common agreement instead of by an organ placed above the recipients of these rules, as is the case in state laws; and finally, because the subjects of international law are themselves entrusted with the power and the duty of fulfilling their rights, of protecting them, and of obliging the other states to observe them.

International law has existed in a constantly fluctuating form ever since there have been independent communities of men, and it has continued to exist in spite of all the wars that have afflicted mankind. Moreover, the first treatises on international law had precisely the aim of somehow disciplining, not only the peaceful relations among nations, but also their wars.

A Legal Mistake

Let us recall here the colossal mistake of those politicians who decided to create an entity above states, designed to be both their judge and their legislator: the League of Nations. Even from a purely idealistic point of view, the lack of logic of this body was evident precisely because it was meant to treat states in international societies, without taking into account the physical, moral and juridical difference between man and state, the latter being an organism formed by men but also by other elements superior to them and vastly different. If to this idealistic error be added the fact that the League of Nations had only the political object of satisfying the ambitious aims of certain states to the detriment of others, of up-holding an unjust and unequal status quo while preaching at the same time equality between states and universal peace, the cause of its complete failure can be readily understood.

The very existence of the League was the fundamental cause of the present world conflict. Where there is an unjust and unreasonable system of domestic laws, the citizens of that country end by rising with force against it. All the more so will this happen when states find themselves paralyzed and oppressed by a system of unjust laws which are only upheld by the armed force and economic supremacy of certain states.

Laws of Custom

We have stated that the subjects of international law are the states, that is to say, those sovereign (or, in other words, independent) human communities which are juridically organized on a certain territory and which, for the very reason that they fulfil these conditions, automatically become recipients of international law itself. A state becomes this, not by virtue of its recognition by other states, but because it presents those general characteristics that make it a recipient of the fundamental rules of the international juridical system.

As we have said, international law is the total of those rules which regulate the relations among states in peace and in war. For the most part, these rules are customary, that is to say, they derive from their ancient, constant observance on the part of their recipients who, in observing them, act with the firm conviction of being morally obliged to do so. So strong is the moral coercive force of international law that in some cases even states that have not signed certain agreements spontaneously decide to act accordingly, convinced of their inherent justice. Japan, for instance, although not a signatory to the Hague Convention regarding the treatment of prisoners and wounded, spontaneously decided at the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War to follow the principles of this Convention.

War—A Legal Sanction

The sanctions in international law, as has been pointed out, are applied by the states themselves, normally by requesting the fulfillment of certain obligations or the compensation of damages through diplomatic channels and, in extreme cases when there is no other solution, by military action. War, therefore, is not a synonym for illegality; it is not opposed to international law. On the contrary, it is a legal action forming part of international law itself and foreseen by it as the extreme means of its realization. Besides the rules of international law pertaining to the declaration of war, there are others to determine the Juridical status after its outbreak. In recent years, for instance, the former statuses of "belligerent" (i.e., a combatant state) and "neutral" (i. e., a state that takes no part in a war among other states) have been increased by the new status of "non-belligerent" (i. e., a state that takes no active part in war but has sympathies with one of the belligerents).

New International Laws

Moreover, it is interesting to note that, in the course of this war, the belligerents have in some cases gone even beyond the existing written or customary laws. By agreement, they have established the new status of non-belligerency and created new rules that may become customary in the wars of the future, such as the steps taken for the exchange not only of enemy diplomats but also of journalists, managers and employees of business concerns, and other private individuals. There are also plans, which in some cases have already been carried out, for the operation of a postal service for civilians through the territories at war, similar to the one already in force for prisoners. I do not believe that any of these questions has been deeply considered in previous wars. In the present war, the agreements appear to be made by the belligerents from time to time and as the occasion arises.

There is no doubt that international law will not be weakened by the present conflict, even if it undergoes considerable changes in its institutions and recipients. Taking into account the present trend towards the political and geographical centralization of states into various spheres of influence, it may come about that in the near future the subjects of international law will be the Grossraums, that is to say, particular groups of states which, without being federations, will nevertheless have common ideals and policies. The international juridical system may be complemented by new customary laws arising from the practical necessities revealed by the present conflict as well as by new rules laid down in the peace treaties.

Fruits of Wisdom

By examining the tongue, physicians find out the diseases of the body; and philosophers, the diseases of the mind and heart.—Justin.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Last Days of Hirata

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part II

Hirata spent more than 70 days in Kyoto. What with making and receiving calls, sightseeing in the capital, Nara and adjacent famous towns, lecturing at the residence of this or that high personage, receptions and entertainments, etc., he had the busiest and most enthralling time of his life. It was during this sojourn that he was commissioned by the Yoshida Shinto authorities with the duty to instruct all young aspirants for Shinto priesthood.

There lived in the capital and vicinity many "life-time" pupils of Moto-ori Norinaga who claimed a sort of seniority to Hirata who, it may be remembered, had been admitted to discipleship after the master was dead. Some of the "old-timers" were not over-pleased with the spectacular manner in which he rose at a bound, so to speak, into the foremost place among Moto-ori scholars.

A Famous Dream

There was a pretty Hirata legend familiar to everybody who know him. Way back in 1801 when Hirata as a young man of 25 first wrote to Norinaga begging to be allowed to become his pupil, not knowing that he was to die before his letter reached him, one night he had a dream in which he overtook Norinaga who was visiting Yedo, and personally obtained his very cordial permission of his enrollment as pupil. So vivid was this dream that a conviction grew upon him that his fervent desire must have been telepathetically conveyed to his mind and that this dream was as good as an actual occurrence. There were none who objected to his interpretation of the dream; he was taken at his word and counted among Moto-ori's best pupils ever since.

Some of these "senior" fellow-pupils of his in Kyoto, or those offended or jealous of him went about telling scathing stories about Hirata. "It may be true that our master has permitted him to be pupil in a dream," one man sarcastically, remarked "but as for me, I shouldn't regard him as a fellow-scholar of mine till our master also appeared in my dream, confirming his story." Another struck a sanctimonious air, saying, "All of us following the paths of learning pointed out by our master are alike his pupils, no matter if we became his pupils in his life-time or after; that's understood. It is not necessary to invent a cock-and-bull story to claim special discipleship, is it? You can interpret such an apochryphal story only as a quackery got up to impress the gullible public. It is just like this man Hirata, a tell-tale sign of his low down character, isn't it?"

Flea-Bites

Some of these would-be enemies of Hirata even took the trouble of inditing long vituperative epistles to Wakamatsu and Matsuzaka, warning the two Moto-ori against "this spell-binder from Yedo" who was shortly visiting them, lest they should be bewitched by him as their friend, Hattori Nakatsune, had already been in Kyoto.

Hirata, when informed of these backbitings, said "Ha, ha!" and condescended in one of his verses to refer to "the fleas and mosquitoes biting at the horns of a bull, succeeding in leaving no impressions thereon." Hirata, the busiest man in Kyoto at the time, could hardly have been expected to call upon everyone of his numerous "superiors" soliciting their good-will. "Let them bite on!"

The reception accorded him at Wakamatsu, however, was of the friendliest character he could hope for. Moto-ori O-hira, 20 years his senior, professed himself agreeably surprised to find in the visitor quite a likable gentleman, not at all the ferocious savage he had been led to expect. This eminent and prosperous scholar was a man of amiable disposition and gentle demeanor, and he quite agreed with Hattori in conceding to Hirata Atsutane the honor of being a tiger among Moto-ori scholars. There was a need indeed of enforcing some measure of order and discipline among those numerous scholars who after the master's death sometimes threatened to split into sundry factions, schools, even rivalries with one another.

The host and guest exchanged tanzaku, each expressive of his esteem and admiration for the other, and when Hirata was taking his leave, the old man gave him several souvenirs of priceless value —the famous portrait of their teacher, Norinaga, painted by Kamomizu Seitoku, and one of the three shaku (wooden maces used by Shinto functionaries) carved out of cherry wood by the late Norinaga himself, the two kept by O-hira himself and his brother-in-law of Matsuzaka.

From Wakamatsu he went to Osaka where were in store for him more cordial receptions and reunions, and then he took an easterly course to the sacred town of Ise. Here he paid his first respects to the Grand Mausoleum, and then entered Matsuzaka, the Mecca of his heart. He hastened straight to Yamamuro at the foot of a cherry-clad hill, where stood the tomb of Moto-ori Norinaga. As he prostrated himself before it, a number of tanka flowed from his heart. "So constant has been my thought about thee, my beloved teacher, that now I am here where your soul reposes, I find no word to say." Emotion deeply stirred must needs be spoken in the language of eroticism. He envied the "very grass growing round the tomb, so near the hallowed spot always." Later Hirata had a stone monument erected near Norinaga's tomb and had a stanza carved upon it, meaning, "Wherever my body is buried after I am dead, may my soul live for ever beside thine!"

His meeting with Moto-ori Haruniwa was a sentimental scene. Here again he shed copious tears to "see the image of his greater teacher" and to "hear the words his teacher's flesh and bone." There was an exchange of verses, of course, between the two, attended by Chiyoko, younger sister of the blind scholar, who wrote down at the dictation of her brother. Upon parting, the host gave him one of the writing brushes and the cake of India-ink which had been used by his father —with which Hirata later wrote parts of his great book "Koshi-den."

Every object of his trip perfectly fulfilled, Hirata, attended by his two

(Continued on Page 2)

TRADE PLAN FOR ASIA FORMED ON BASIS OF STATISTICAL DATA

1939 Figures Indicate Greater Dependence Between Japan and Yen-Bloc

By TEIZO INOUE
(From the Boeki Tosei-kai Kaiho)

Part I

Trade planning, along with industrial planning and materials demand-supply regulation program, is one of the major tasks attending economic construction in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. In view of Japan's leadership, her own trade plan should logically be the starting point of any trade program for Greater East Asia.

Theoretical arguments are being advanced on the subject, but the present article proposes to deal with it from a practical, especially statistical, viewpoint.

In formulating a trade plan for Japan, her past trade figures will be used as a guide. Following are her trade returns for 1936-1939 (no figures for 1940 and after are available):

Japan Proper and Karafuto
(In millions yen)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Export Excess	Import Excess
1936	2.692	2.764	5.456		72
1937	3.175	3.783	6.958		608
1938	2.690	2.663	5.353	27	
1939	3.576	2.918	6.494	658	

Colonial Trade Returns
(In millions yen)

Year	Taiwan	Chosen	South Seas	Total
Exports				
1936	29	75	0.3	105
1937	30	108	0.4	139
1938	36	168	2	206
1939	83	269	3	355
Imports				
1936	49	113	3	165
1937	43	92	1	136
1938	37	112	1	150
1939	49	138	1	188

Japan's Total Trade Returns
(In millions yen)

Year	Total Exports	Total Imports	Grand Total	Export Excess	Import Excess
1936	2.798	2.928	5.726		130
1937	3.319	3.955	7.274		636
1938	2.897	2.836	5.733	61	
1939	3.933	3.127	7.060	806	

The foregoing table shows Japan's exports and imports after 1936 to have been in the neighborhood of ¥3,000,000,000 each, totaling ¥6,000,000,000. In 1937 and 1939, the total trade volume rose to over ¥7,000,000,000. The favorable trade balance in 1938 and 1939 is to be explained by import control and rapid increases in exports to the Yen-bloc.

Trade conditions in and after 1940 are unascertainable in the absence of returns, but it is easily to be imagined that sweeping changes came about due to the Anglo-American economic pressure against Japan, the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the consequent slump in trade with third countries.

In 1929, Japan's share of world trade was 4.4 per cent and 4.1 per cent in exports and imports, respectively. In 1938, it was 5.6 per cent and 3.3 per cent, as is shown in the following table, indicating that in the nine-year interval Japan had risen to rank third or fourth in world trade and to wield considerable influence on international economy. Again, the 1938 figures include large exports to the Yen-bloc and show a decrease in exports to third countries. Also, trade per capita is rather small, being in two figures. World trade returns for 1938 follow:

World Trade Returns for 1938
(Adjusted According to the Price Index of 1929)

Country	Total exports (In ¥1,-000,000)	Exp'ts per capita (In ¥)	Total imports (In ¥1,-000,000)	Imp'ts per capita (In ¥)
Japan	3.342	46.7	2.096	29.3
Britain	4.070	85.9	5.580	117.7
U.S.A.	4.417	34.0	2.817	21.7
Germany	3.257	43.5	3.378	45.2
France	997	23.7	1.530	36.2
Canada	1.375	122.8	910	81.3
India	1.034	2.9	959	2.8
Belgium	1.166	138.8	1.223	146.8
Argentina ...	476	37.2	481	37.6
Netherlands ..	939	109.2	1.281	149.0
Italy	648	15.1	693	16.1
Australia	667	96.7	665	96.4
Soviet Union..	653	3.9	681	4.0
China	125	0.3	212	0.5
Dutch E. Indies	795	11.8	556	8.2
Total including other countries..	59.158	27.8	63.136	29.7

Japan's Trade Returns for 1939 by Countries
(In millions yen)

Exports

Asia:	
Kwantung Leased Territory	758
Manchoukuo	536
China	436
India	211
N.E.I. and others	138
Europe:	
Britain	132
France	28
Germany and others	25
Americas:	
U.S.A.	642
Central America	44
Canada and others	17.
Africa:	
Union of South Africa	47
Kenya and Uganda	23
French Morocco and others	21
Australasia:	
Australia	73
New Zealand and others	12

Imports

Asia:	
Manchoukuo	406
China	216
India	182
Dutch East Indies	72
Kwantung L. T. and others	62
Europe:	
Germany	141
Sweden	26
Britain and others	24
Americas:	
U.S.A.	1.002
Canada	126
Brazil and others	75
Africa:	
Egypt	50
Kenya and Uganda	20
Union of South Africa and others..	9
Australasia:	
Australia	71
New Zealand and others	5

We find from this list that the largest importer from Japan was Manchoukuo (including Kwantung Leased Territory), followed in order by the United States, China, the Dutch East Indies and Britain, while the largest exporter to Japan was the United States, with Manchoukuo, China, India, Germany and Canada following in that order. In sum total, however, Manchoukuo heads the list, followed in order by the United States, China and India.

The same list also shows that our trade balance with the United States was 60 per cent against us, this being due to increased raw material imports. As for our trade with China, who ranks third in the list, a considerable drop was seen at the early stage of the China affair, but recent figures are twice the pre-affair volume. A general decline occurred in our trade with India, owing to the enforcement of a system under which raw cotton imports were made only in direct proportion to cotton goods exports. A wholesale falling-off was brought about in our trade with Dutch East Indies, owing to restrictions against Japanese goods and a decrease in our imports from that country. Trade with South America and Africa, the so-called new markets, remained practically unchanged, although a downward tendency was discernible. Our exports to Australia did not fall appreciably, although wool imports were one-third the volume in 1935, due to the enforcement of control over wool consumption since the outbreak of the China affair. A small increase was seen in exports to Central America. Imports from South America were on the rise, reflecting increased importation of ores.

Following is a comparative list of our trade with the Yen-bloc and third countries in 1939 (the figures being in millions of yen):

	Exports	Imports	Total
Yen-bloc	1.747	1.829	3.576
Third countries ..	683	2.235	2.918
Difference	1.064	406	658

It is seen that, while exports to the Yen-bloc increased tremendously, imports from third countries far exceeded those from the Yen area. Speaking entirely of our trade with third countries, 35 per cent of our exports was to the United States, who came in for 45 per cent of our imports, while Britain (the mainland, dominions and colonies combined) took 34 per cent of our exports and accounted for 23 per cent of our imports. The Anglo-American shares put together come up to 69 per cent and 68 per cent of our exports and imports, respectively. In other words, as much as 70 per cent of our trade with third countries was with the United States and Britain. This was inevitable in the past. Now that the Anglo-American order has been completely overthrown in East Asia, such economic subservience must be fundamentally eradicated.

(To Be Continued)

The War Will Put an End
To Anglo-American
Imperialism

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight for Oppressed Asia's
Rights, For Her Freedom
and Light!

No. 15,885 TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

P.I. OVERJOYED AS E. ASIAN NATIONS ACCLAIM TOJO SPEECH; DIET RUSHING VITAL MEASURES

In News Spotlight

Visitors From Philippines, Burma, Greatly Moved by Tojo's Speech

Will Never Forget Energetic Voice Of Prime Minister, Declares Guinto—"Thrilled Beyond Words". . . U Ba Lwin

The leaders of the Philippine and the Burmese Inspection Parties, who had the opportunity on Thursday with the other members of the inspection parties to witness the proceedings of the 82nd Extraordinary Imperial Diet session and listen to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's speech, voiced their impressions as follows to the Mainichi.

"Prime Minister Tojo has again affirmed the establishment of Philippine independence in his Diet speech," declared Leon G. Quinto, Mayor of Manila, and head of the Philippine Inspection Party, "and furthermore he has definitely set the time as within the current year for the granting of the honor. Nothing could have moved us more profoundly. The energetic voice of the Prime Minister and each assuring word uttered by him will never be forgotten.

"The Philippines was under the domination of the Europeans and Americans for over 300 years and during that whole period we could not even utter the word independence. In contrast to this, we are to be granted our independence in a very short period of about a year since the Japanese Forces entered Manila.

"The people of the Philippines must fully reciprocate Japan's friendly spirit and awakening to the consciousness of their mission as a people of East Asia must endeavor to work for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

U Ba Lwin, heading the Burmese party, spoke as follows:

"On hearing the convincing speech of Prime Minister Tojo that Burma's independence will be granted as soon as the work of the Preparatory Commission for Independence has seen completion, we are thrilled beyond words. We cannot express our supreme gratification in being able to listen directly to such momentous statements.

"This day will not be easily forgotten and on my return home, I shall convey the burning words to my countrymen and renew our firm determination to advance for the construction of Greater East Asia.

"Honestly speaking, we knew nothing of Japan's true aspects until we came here. Prior to the war, influenced by British-American propaganda, we had come to believe that the people of the Orient were inferior to those of the Occident. However, the present trip to Japan has clearly shown us for the first time the true greatness of the people of East Asia."

B.B.C. Broadcasts Tojo's Diet Speech

Domei

LISBON, June 16.—The salient points of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's administrative address before the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet today, were broadcast twice tonight by the B.B.C. Special attention was called to the promise of independence to the Philippines within this year and the policy of expanding the area of self-government in Java.

Press Comments

Thursday, June 17

ASAHI—Prime Minister's Speech

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Turkish Neutrality Unshaken

Prime Minister's Speech

ASAHI—"The times are extremely stringent. We enjoin upon ye 100,000,000 people of the Empire to unite your hearts and do your utmost to shatter the evil designs of our enemies."

Such is the command of His Majesty the Emperor contained in the Imperial Message granted to the members of the two houses of the Diet at the opening ceremony of the Legislature yesterday. We have only to obey with zeal and care that we may live up to the expectations of His Imperial Majesty.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's speech in the Diet was an expression of the Government's determination to achieve the war aims of the Empire as quickly as possible. It was a speech calculated to reassure and uplift the morale of the nation, filled as it was with the fiery spirit of dedication to the national cause.

There exuded from his words his boundless admiration and gratitude for the skilled strategy and valiant fighting of the officers and men at the front struggling against tropical diseases and fighting wind and wave as well as their foes; profound sympathy for the families of the war dead and the wounded; abiding sorrow over the death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and the end of the gallant soldiers under Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki at Attu and his keen sense of responsibility as the chief adviser to the Throne. The latter formed the keynote of his speech and it was sufficient guarantee of his profound sincerity. The Government and people have only to move in sympathy with his sentiments with renewed determination to respond to the August wishes of His Imperial Majesty.

The Prime Minister then turned to the Government's policy in regard to Greater East Asia. The closest friendly relations with Manchoukuo need hardly be mentioned. The rise of China as a modern State under the able leadership of President Wang Ching-wei requires little comment. General Tojo indicated basic revision of the Sino-Japanese treaties. His address confirmed the Government policy of gradual and constructive advance in concert with the war.

In regard to Thailand, which has boldly cut its complicated and long-standing relations with Britain and the United States to cooperate with Japan, he suggested that he was prepared to undertake fresh cooperation for the national progress of that country. He pointed out that in Burma a committee for the preparation of indepedence had been formed and emphasized his hope that the day of historic splendor would soon come to that well-deserving nation.

Especially to the Philippines he gave his promise that the glory of independence would be accorded it within this year.

He stated that various educational and cultural institutions were being provided for the native inhabitants of Malai, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Celebes and declared that measures would be taken to enable them to participate in the government of these areas within the current year. Especially as regards Java these measures would be expedited as much as possible.

The fact that French Indo-China is being linked with Japan in ever-closer relationship in the spirit of Franco-Japanese protocol on joint defense is an unmistakable manifestation of the Imperial policy of causing all nations to find their proper places in the total scheme of the world, so that all the peoples of the earth may live and work in peace. The duty of the authorities lies in giving concrete expression to this basic policy of the Empire through the exercise of statesmanship with equal efficiency with warfare, and it is in this that the way to assist the Government lies for the people.

As the Prime Minister said, nothing is more glaring than the contrast between the Anglo-American policy and that enforced by Japan in the course of the war. He said their policy is aimed to disturb world peace and to increase the ravages of war and of making other nations suffer the disasters they invited, of abandoning them in the hour of need, of turning declarations and promises into scraps of paper, of making dupes of other nations, of savoring ease, comfort and luxury at the sacrifice of other races and of giving expression to their unbridled desire to impose their arbitrary rule on other nations.

Peoples of Greater East Asia record this difference deep in your souls and never forget. Look back upon history and stare reality in the face. Penetrate the veil of all fraud with the fiery torch of sincerity. There is no liberation of Greater East Asia without Japan's complete victory over its enemies. Without the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere

(Continued on Page 2)

Activities Continue In Lower Chamber Till Late at Night

Continuing in session until 9:33 p.m. the House of Representatives, true to the determination to cooperate with the Government by examining and approving bills submitted with the utmost possible celerity, passed two Government bills and forwarded them to the House of Peers last night. The first bill approved is one revising the Army and Navy Accounting Law, the second, a bill covering postponement of the Prefectural Assembly elections.

Immediately after a resolution to express appreciation to the officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy had been passed, the bill for postponing the prefectural assembly elections was submitted to the House of Representatives. After hearing an explanation of the bill given by Home Minister Kisaburo Ando, the House referred the bill to a Committee of 27 members.

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya then explained the bills covering revision of the Army and Navy Accounting Law; Enterprises Adjustment Fund Law; revision of the law concerning Bond Issues; and revision of the National rehabilitation Bank Law. These four bills were referred by the House to a committee composed of 36 members.

Bills covering the Chosen Food Control Special Account Law; Bond Issue for Rice Production in Chosen; and Bond Issue for Rice Production in Taiwan, were also submitted to the House and referred to a Committee of 36 members.

These committees immediately started to examine the respective bills entrusted to them.

The plenary session was resumed at 9:23 p.m. Chairman Yoshimichi Tsuboi of the Committee appointed to study the bill for revising the Army and Navy Accounting Law submitted his Committee's report on the bill. The House approved the bill as recommended by the Committee.

A report on the bill for postponing Prefectural Assembly elections was submitted to the House by Naotake Tsuzaki, Chairman of the Committee studying that bill and it was approved by the House.

Having approved these two bills and sent them to the House of Peers, the House of Representatives adjourned at 9:33 p.m. last night.

Finance Minister Explains

After a short recess the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives met again at 7:38 p.m. last

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Coal Strike Worsens As Wage Pact Rejected

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—Resumption of the coal mine strike in eastern areas of the United States is reported to be again looming as both the Central Pennsylvania Coal Mine, Owners' League and the United Mine Workers declared the provisionary wage agreement concluded on June 10 as invalid.

The reason for rejection is not clear but the above agreement was only concluded with the Central Pennsylvania Coal Mine Owners' League, and no understanding was reached with other coal mine operators.

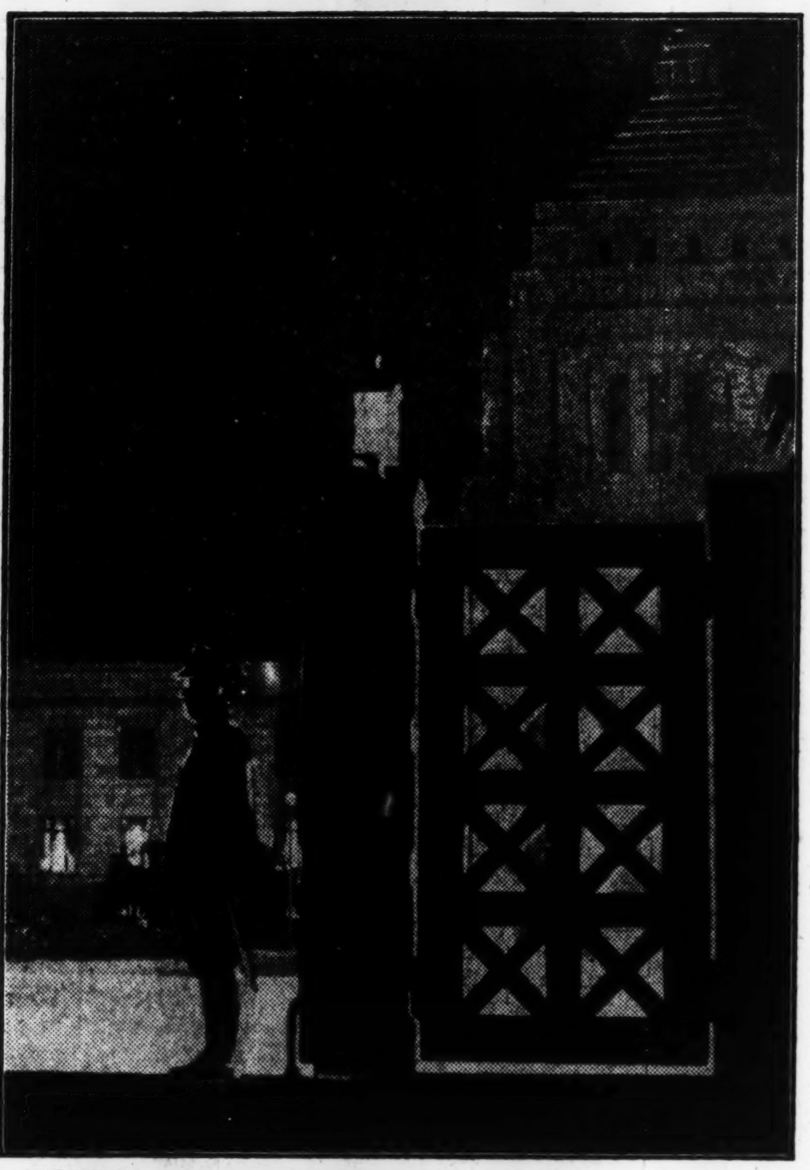
Thus, with its abrogation it is observed that the conclusion of a new wage agreement is now hopeless. An atmosphere of uneasiness is now prevailing over the entire coal mine district in the Eastern States.

Tommies Return to Base

Domei

CANTON, June 16.—The fugitive Anglo-Indian troops, which were smashed by Japanese Forces at the time of the latter's Burma operation conducted last summer, had managed to return to their base, it was announced by the British Embassy at Chungking yesterday.

These enemy soldiers fled into Chinese territory by way of northern Burma, and had since then remained inactive. After reorganizing a mixed brigade, the remnants started a westward trekking and managed to return to their base after one and a half years.



LIGHTS at the Imperial Diet building atop Kasumigaseki Hill burned brightly till late last night as the nation's legislators determinedly pushed the speedy passage of Government bills vital to the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Berlin and Rome Hail Tojo's Speech; See Axis' Aim to Smash Foe Clarified

Prime Minister's Diet Message Sensationally Played Up in Journals; Schmidt Lauds Japan's Determination; Italians Greatly Impressed

Domei

BERLIN, June 16.—The German Government as well as the German people are stated to have been deeply impressed by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's speech delivered at the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet.

On Wednesday at noon when a press interveiw was held at the German Foreign Ministry, Prime Minister Tojo's speech was the center of attraction among the reporters.

Dr. Paul Schmidt, chief of the Press Section of the Foreign Office, after explaining the salient points of his speech, referred to the fact that the Japanese Prime Minister expressed his firm belief in the success of the various European Axis Allies and also Japan's adamant resolution for smashing the Anglo-American Powers in close collaboration with the Axis Powers.

He also called the attention of the newspapermen to the fact that Prime Minister Tojo pays his deep respects to various neutral nations for maintaining their strict neutrality despite Anglo-American machinations.

Journals Laud Speech

All the German newspapers gave great prominence to the Japanese Prime Minister's speech on Wednesday afternoon in their evening issues. For instance, the newspaper Berliner Boersen Zeitung commented to the following effect:

"The General Secretary of the Fascist Party Carlo Scorza expressed the Italian people's firm determination to fight to the last until victory is won. Now Japan's Prime Minister has solemnly pledged that Japan will also fight to the end until the destruction of the Anglo-American Powers with close collaboration of the European Axis Powers. What the German people wanted to say was already clarified by our Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Gobbels and others.

"Perhaps the United States and Britain are pinning their futile hope on the outcome of a nerve warfare, but they should remember that these declarations are a definite answer to their nerve war from 'young nations.'

"From this answer, the Anglo-American Powers may do well to note that the unity of the Axis nations becomes all the firmer along with the increasing pressure from outside, and that their sinister designs will be completely frustrated whether they be attempted in Europe or in East Asia."

In this connection, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung stated: "The Japanese Prime Minister's speech has again proved to the world that the anti-Axis day-dream of achieving final victory is always smashed by the real actions of the three powerful Axis nations.

"Japan's declaration of according independence to the Philippines during the course of this year is certainly a milestone on the road of reconstruction of East Asiatic Politics. There is much significance that the Japanese Government intends to further strengthen the relations with such nations as Manchoukuo, China, Thailand and Burma.

"Particularly Germany is gratified over Prime Minister Tojo's declaration that Japan believes in the ultimate success of her Axis Allies in Europe and that she will forge ahead toward the destruction of the Anglo-American Powers in close cooperation with her European Axis Allies."

Italy Greatly Impressed

Domei

ROME, June 16.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's declaration that independence will be accorded to the Philippines within the cur-

(Continued on Page 2)

British King in Tunisia

Domei

LISBON, June 16.—King George VI is now inspecting the British First and Eighth Armies and the naval forces in Tunisia, North Africa, Buckingham Palace announced today, according to reports from London.

Secretary of State for War Sir James Griggs and Secretary of State for Air Sir Archibald J. M. Sinclair are accompanying the King.

Toll at Naples Revealed

Domei

ROME, June 16.—As the result of the blind air bombing made by anti-Axis forces on Naples, 2,300 persons were killed and 7,700 injured, the Naples Municipal Office announced today.

Public buildings which were totally or partially destroyed included 21 churches, one museum, 10 schools, one prison for women, seven nurseries, 16 historic buildings and two parks.

Leaders at Bangkok, Saigon and Hsinking Affirm Cooperation

Domei

BANGKOK, June 16.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's administrative speech at the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Diet has deeply impressed both Government and civilian circles of Thailand.

Expressing his impression of Prime Minister Tojo's speech, Thai Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan declared:

"Prime Minister Tojo's speech, clarifying Japan's definite policies regarding the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, has greatly encouraged the people of Thailand who are forging ahead toward establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. I don't have the slightest doubt as to Japan's high moral spirit, and I confidently believe that Japan, too, has faith in Thailand's attitude of sincerely cooperating with Japan.

"We will make further efforts to collaborate with Japan, and we firmly believe that Japan will win the final victory in war."

Meanwhile, the people of Thailand are reported to have been greatly moved by Prime Minister Tojo's declaration that Japan, for the future development of Thailand, is fully prepared to render fresh cooperation especially in regard to military, economic and cultural fields. They believe that Prime Minister Tojo's declaration will serve to further Japanese-Thai friendship, which has become considerably closer since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

It is well known that steady achievements are already being made in Japanese-Thai military, economic and cultural cooperation through such agreements as the Japan-Thailand Cultural Treaty and Japan-Thailand Economic Treaty. Japan's declaration of making renewed cooperation is interpreted here as a candid expression of her sincere intentions of realizing common prosperity of all the Greater East Asiatic people. Also it is a manifestation of the Japanese Government's understanding toward the cooperation and sincerity of Thailand.

"This fact, coupled with Japan's promise of independence to Burma and of giving independence to the Philippines in the course of this year, and of permitting various races in Japanese-occupied territories to participate in government, will serve to further strengthen the unity of various East Asiatic peoples, it is generally believed here.

F.I.C. Impressed

Domei

SAIGON, June 16.—Both Government and private circles in French Indo-China were deeply impressed by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's address at the 82nd extraordinary session of the Japanese Diet today, when he explicitly clarified Japan's policy for further cementing Japan-French Indo-China collaboration on the basis of the Franco-Japanese Protocol.

They are unanimous in opinion that Prime Minister Tojo's speech strongly manifested Japan's unalterable resolve to further strengthen its fighting front for the complete destruction of the United States and Britain.

Japan's zeal and enthusiasm toward further bolstering cooperation between the two nations apparently have created particular impressions here because of the smooth and swift conclusion of various agree-

(Continued on Page 2)

Soviet Union Wants Adriatic Sea Ports

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 16.—The Soviet Union is entertaining a desire to advance to the shores of the Adriatic Sea, declared Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Maxim Litvinov, in a press interview, according to Washington reports. "The Soviet Union will not be satisfied with merely advancing to the Aegean Sea; it is thinking of utilizing ports on the Adriatic Sea," the Soviet Ambassador said. "Therefore, it is desired that Croatia, Dalmatia, Slovakia, Istria and Trieste be united into one State."

BIG NEWS lay in store for the people of the Philippines as Prime Minister Tojo delivered his administrative message to the Diet.

TOJO'S SPEECH SPURS INDIANS

Patriots in P.I., Java, Malai Renew Resolve To Gain Independence

Domei

MANILA, June 16.—The epochal speech made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the 82nd extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet today, promising independence to the Philippines within this year, will have a far reaching effect on Indian residents here and throughout the world, political observers pointed out.

Commenting on Prime Minister Tojo's speech, D. B. Sehwani, President of the Philippine Branch of the Indian Independence League, declared that "this momentous news will particularly serve as a great inspiration to Indian patriots in the homeland who are today shedding their life-blood to win their freedom from British domination."

"Indian residents throughout the world," President Sehwani continued, "have been given an impetus to win their long-cherished desire of freedom and local Indian comrades are determined more than ever to offer their wholehearted cooperation to Japan in the prosecution of the sacred war against Anglo-American nations.

"Japan's promises are not like the gilded promises of Anglo-American countries and it will be a happy sight to see two new independent nations, the Philippines and Burma, emerge in the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Meanwhile, Indian residents in Java were deeply inspired by the Japanese Prime Minister's speech in which he also stressed that Japan will crush Anglo-American influence in India and is strongly determined to help India achieve independence.

On the same night executives of the Java branch of the Indian Independence League assembled at their office to confer on Prime Minister Tojo's speech and to discuss measures to consolidate their aim of obtaining freedom from British domination.

In Shonan, Indian patriots likewise were deeply moved by Prime Minister Tojo's speech and have renewed their determination to help their motherland in achieving independence.

Expressing his opinion, a member of the Shonan Headquarters of the Indian Independence League declared that although many difficulties will have to be confronted in bringing back India for the Indians, local Indian residents must march in unity toward their goal and overcome all obstacles.

Manila Is Jubilant With Independence Pledged This Year

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

MANILA, June 16.—Great is the rejoicing among the 18,000,000 inhabitants of the Philippines, whose long-cherished dream of independence has been promised materialization within this year by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his address before the 82nd Extraordinary Diet today. The establishment of Philippine independence, freed from the tyrannical yoke of 400 years of Spanish and American oppression, will mean the birth of two new nations in East Asia.

The formal notification of the Prime Minister's statements were conveyed by the Japanese military authorities to Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission, and the other Filipino leaders assembled at the Manila Hotel at 6:00 p.m. today. A broadcast of the Prime Minister's speech from Tokyo at 7:00 p.m. was relayed to all parts of the Philippines.

The Executive Commission and the entire people of the Philippines expressed deep gratitude and appreciation of Japan's friendly spirit, pledging at the same time positive cooperation toward Japan through increased production.

When Prime Minister Tojo declared in his Diet address of January last year with respect to the Philippine's political position that "Independence will be granted to the Philippines if the Filipinos come to understand Japan's true intentions and cooperate as a component of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," a large portion of the inhabitants a well as a certain part of the Executive Commision regarded with suspicion Japan's true motive.

The second Tojo statement assuring Philippine independence in January this year, however, swept away all suspicion and doubt. The Executive Commission and the entire inhabitants of the islands manifested wholehearted cooperation with the Japanese Military Administration. They gave their undivided efforts toward the realization of the three basic principles submitted by the Military Administration.

Furthermore, the Filipinos received assurances of independence directly from Prime Minister Tojo himself on the occasion of his visit last May to the Philippines to inspect in person the actual condition of the reconstruction work in the islands. The Filipinos since then have awaited the decision on time, which has now been promised as within this year.

Great progress in political administration and construction work has

(Continued on Page 2)

Death, Birth Rates Given

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—Comparative analysis of the death and birth rates in the United States in 1941 and 1942 was made in the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday by the director of the United States Army Medical Corps as follows:

Death rate per 1,000 population: (decreased)

	1941	1942
General	10.5	10.3
Infants	45.0	40.0

Birth rate per 1,000 population: (increased)

1941	1942
18.7	20.7

Mrs. Chiang Asks for Aid

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 16.—Arriving at Ottawa today from the United States, Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, delivered an address before the Canadian Parliament today, according to reports from Ottawa.

In her speech, she spoke of the suffering of the Chungking regime and asked for greater aid, declaring that the basic strategic policy of the anti-Axis nations should be "the destruction of Japan first."

Cunningham for Egypt

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 16.—Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief, of the British Mediterranean Fleet, left Ankara yesterday for Egypt by air, after conferring with Turkish President Ismet Inonu and Premier Sukru Saracoglu.

第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日

HOMMA PRAISES TOJO MESSAGE

Ex-Commander in P.I. Pleased by Freedom Promise to Filipinos

Among the many personalities in Japan who expressed their happiness over the promise of independence to the Philippines "in the course of this year" as pledged by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his administrative speech before the Diet yesterday, was Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in the Philippine area, who commented to an Asahi reporter as follows:

"Prime Minister Tojo at today's Diet session declared that he would give the Philippines independence within this year. I cannot but share joys with the Filipinos.

"The political history of the Philippines in modern years can safely be said to be a history of struggle surrounding the independence issue. The political endeavors of the Filipinos was concentrated on how to become independent of the Americans. Former President Luis Quezon and Vice-President Sergio Osmena had built up their political footing as forefront fighters in the independence movement. It is not an exaggeration to say that the aspirations of the intellectual classes had reached fever heat.

"More than 330 years of Spanish rule and 43 years of American administration had virtually robbed the Filipinos of Asiatic characteristics and developed them into brown-colored Americans ideologically. Politically and economically, the Filipinos were thoroughly dependent on the United States.

"As a result, when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, the Filipino soldiers under command of Americans fought the Japanese and they did not wonder a bit that they were actually fighting their saviors. As the war developed, however, the Filipinos and Japanese came to have greater contact, and the Filipinos gradually became awakened to the fact that the Japan as reflected in their brains through the American propaganda was erroneous. At the same time, by degrees, the Filipinos self-awakened as Orientals. Clearly, they came to realize that the economic structure in which they solely depended on the United States could no longer continue, or in other words, that the recovery of the Filipinos could only be realized when they cooperated as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

More Cooperation Expected

"Of course, it will take some time before the real intentions of the Japanese Forces are understood in the entire islands numbering 7,080, and it is a fact that a section of the Filipinos having reactionary sentiments is still disturbing complete restoration of peace and order. But the majority of the Filipinos are unmistakably offering their cooperation with Japan and pushing the completion of the common prosperity sphere. This fact, I believe, has served greatly to win them the pledge of independence from this country.

"Few Filipinos even dreamed that the independence which they had so long sought would be granted them in so short a space of time. Because of it, it is easy to imagine their delight. At the same time, they should feel a great responsibility at this time.

"I don't like the interpretation that the independence to be granted them soon will be a gift in appreciation of their cooperation with Japan. Rather I should like to believe that independence will be given them on condition that the Filipinos pledge further endeavor in the future in this direction. They should also interpret it in this way. In proportion to the extent of joy which they felt at the announcement of the Japanese Government, their future cooperation with Japan must be great.

"One thing I should like to point out in this connection. It is that at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the Filipinos, so deeply influenced by American propaganda, were psychologically not in a position where they could accept the declarations and friendly gestures of the Imperial Forces at their face value. For instance, we announced, 'The Japanese Forces regard the American forces as the enemy, but do not regard the Filipinos as such.' But they could not accept this declaration at its true worth and offered resistance against the Japanese Forces until the last moment. But the Japanese Forces released Filipino war prisoners in the midst of the war, a fact unprecedented in world history, and when this fact became known, they were almost beside themselves with delight, understanding for the first time that the declarations of the Japanese Forces were not false.

"In like manner, the first Tojo Statement made in January last year has been realized so far ahead of their expectations and they must now know that the declarations and promises of the Japanese Government contain no bargaining or trickery.

"The Japanese Forces defeated the Philippine Army which offered resistance against the Japanese and as the subjugation was accomplished by armed force, no one would have wondered even if Japan had turned the entire territory of the Philippines into a part of Japanese territory, and further, Japan could have done so with ease.

"Despite this fact, Japan has now definitely promised to give independence to the Filipinos within this year, that is, three years ahead of July 4, 1946, on which the United States had pledged to grant them independence. Of course, much is due to the magnanimous heart of Japan, as large as the sea, but the generosity of the Japanese alone should not be taken as the cause. War is a great struggle staking the life or death of the country. It is, therefore, impossible that the war results obtained at huge sacrifices should be simply abandoned by mere feeling. There must be a deep concept. What is this concept underlying it? It is the spirit of Hakko Iu, universal brotherhood, in literary embodiment of which we are endeavoring to give all the countries their proper places under the sun. It is nothing but the practice of a purely Japanese concept. About this point there should not be the slightest misunderstanding.

"Through the coming independence, the Filipinos should fully realize the fathomlessly large heart of His Majesty the Emperor and the ideal which prompted the founding of Japan. I cannot but hope and expect that the remnant Filipino outlaws will exercise self-reflection and liquidate their past errors at this opportunity, join the multitude of the Filipinos playing the role of a link in the chain of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, for the construction of a new Philippines in other words, and with 16,000,000 people perfectly united, the Filipinos should recover themselves as Asiatics and make a worthy contribution to the full prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia in a manner befitting the honor and glory which have now been promised them."

SHARING the joy of the Filipinos is Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former leader of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines.

Berlin and Rome Hail Tojo Speech

(Continued From Page 1)

rent year has greatly impressed Italian official circles as it proves that Japan is truly fighting for the independence and welfare of the various races in East Asia and the Pacific, commented a diplomatic writer of the Stefani News Agency.

"The Japanese Prime Minister's address before the 82nd Extraordinary Diet Session has greatly impressed the entire people of Italy," th Stefani commentater said. "The Prime Minister stressed Japan's determination to fight until the final victory in cooperation with Germany and Italy. Considering the recent utterances made by German and Italian Government leaders, it is now clear that the three Axis nations are closely bound together to meet the present situation of the war.

"As the Japanese Prime Minister and the Governments of Germany and Italy have expressed determination to fight until the final victory, all attempts and hopes of the anti-Axis nations have already been smashed The three nations of Japan, Germany and Italy are inseparably united, mutually cooperating and aiming to obtain the one and same object, victory.

"The anti-Axis nations are bound to realize this fact at the cost of their own sacrifices, even though they may not wish to do so. Not only Prime Minister Tojo is confident of the Axis victory, but Germany and Italy are also sure that Japan will win in this war of establishing a New Order in Greater East Asia. Japan has already gained enormous results in establishing Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Italian Government circles are greatly impressed by Prime Minister Tojo's declaration to give independence to the Philippines within the present year. Already Burma has been promised her independence and now a public declaration has been made to give independence to the Filipinos. From this, it is clear that Japan is truly fighting for the independence and welfare of all races in East Asia and the Pacific."

RAMIREZ AVERS NEUTRAL STAND

Policy May Change With Developments--Nippon Envoy Busy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—"Faithful neutrality" is the provisional foreign program of Argentina, but the policy is subject to changes with future developments, declared President Pedro Ramirez of Argentina today in his statement of the foreign and domestic policies of the Government.

"Argentina will maintain 'faithful neutrality' as a provisional policy, but this is not immutable," he said. "According to new developments in the future, it will be properly revised. Regarding domestic policies, the military service is intending to transfer the administration to fair and able statesmen, when the renovation of domestic conditions has been attained."

Tomii Sees Foreign Chief

The new Foreign Minister of Argentina conferred with Japanese Ambassador Baron Shu Tomii and the Italian Charge d'Affaires today. He held a conference with the German Charge d'Affaires yesterday.

The convocation of the Argentine National Congress which was scheduled for yesterday was indefinitely postponed, but no reason was made public.

Vichy Gives Recognition

Domei

VICHY, June 16.—The French Government announced today that it has recognized the new Government of Argentina.

Leaders at Bangkok, Saigon and Hsinking Affirm Cooperation

(Continued from Page 1)

ments aiming at promoting Japanese-French Indo-China relations.

In this respect, well-informed quarters here refer to the successive conclusion of the 1943 Economic Agreement and the Agreement for Method of Economic Settlement between Japan and French Indo-China, as well as an Agreement regarding Japanese Commodities to be supplied to French Indo-China. The latter will be signed between the Tokyo Government and the Government-General of French Indo-China in the near future.

Both Government and private circles here agree that parallel with the steady deepening of mutual understanding between Japan and French Indo-China, the latter, as a cardinal supply base in East Asia, has been further solidifying its position as an able partner of Japan; and that Prime Minister Tojo's speech has further stressed French Indo-China's dependence on Japan as the leader of East Asia.

Thus, all circles in French Indo-China are pledging to extend further positive cooperation to Japan in the gigantic task of constructing the New Order in East Asia.

Manchou Greets Speech

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

HSINKING, June 16.—Firm confidence in the steadfastness of Japan-Manchoukuoan relations, and profound gratitude for the ardent cooperation manifested by the Government and people of Manchoukuo, as expressed in Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's administrative address before the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet, has made a deep impression on official and civilian circles in Manchoukuo.

Manchoukuoan Premier Chang Ching-hui, in his press interview this afternoon, declared that the 43,000,000 people of Manchoukuo, united as one with the Japanese, will remain firm friends of Japan until America and Britain are thoroughly crushed.

"As has been repeatedly stated before, Manchoukuo owes its present existence to the assistance rendered by the Japanese Government and people," said Prime Minister Chang, continuing:

"His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, on visiting Japan last year, expressed our country's indebtedness to the many favors shown us by Japan. The people of Manchoukuo are determined to repay Japan's kindness by cooperating wholeheartedly in the prosecution of war.

"No matter what the situation may be, no change whatever will take place in Manchoukuo's efforts to support Japan to the limit of its strength, both spiritually and materially.

"It must always be borne in mind that the War of Greater East Asia is not only Japan's war against America and Britain, but a righteous struggle centered around Japan for liberation of East Asia. The five races of Manchoukuo will, with ever increasing unity, endeavor their utmost for the consummation of the war."

Laborites Vote Down Bid by British Reds

Domei

LISBON, June 16.—The British Labor Party, at its general meeting now being held in London, yesterday rejected by an overwhelming vote of 1,951,000 to 712,000 the proposal of the British Communists to join their ranks, according to reports from London.

FRENCH REBELS FAIL TO AGREE

U.S., British Likely To Take Decisive Step to Smooth Rift

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 16.—The crisis which arose on account of the struggle for power between Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri H. Giraud in the French National Committee in Algiers is daily and hourly increasing, according to Swedish reports.

It is reported from British and American sources as well that the Anglo-American Powers would soon cease to restrict their influence to work behind the scenes solely but would speak a decisive word. It has now become clear that the sole purpose of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary R. Anthony Eden's visit to North Africa was to mediate between De Gaulle and Giraud. However, they failed to obtain any tangible result. Churchill and Eden had hardly turned their backs on Algiers when the struggle between the two dissident French generals was resumed.

Significance must be attached to the fact that the British press already starts to distance itself from De Gaulle. "The British are beginning to lose patience uttering displeasure with De Gaulle," writes the London correspondent of the Stockholms Tidningen, adding that if these circles speak of those two adventurers a semblance of neutrality is being kept up but gradually the criticism of De Gaulle and his followers is becoming more pronounced.

British papers write that Giraud had no personal ambitions and only wanted a closer cooperation with the Allies. If De Gaulle could not be kept, those Swedish papers write, he must and will be dropped. Algiers was his last great chance and if he missed it he would be done for and would have no friends left. Britain would no longer support him.

The comments and threats from the United States were still sharper. It is stated here that a disturbance of the Anglo-American relations by the behavior of De Gaulle would never be permitted. Nevertheless, Britain evidently wishes to make the last attempt at uniting the two opponents.

Latest reports have it that over last week end, a compromise was being worked out in London giving to De Gaulle the purely administrative position of Minister of Defense while Giraud would be Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces in North Africa. The two generals concerned apparently have not yet defined their attitude to this proposal. It seems significant, however, that several Swedish correspondents including the representatives of the Dagena Nyheter call this proposal "unbearable."

MacMillan Smooths Rift

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—Some details concerning General Charles de Gaulle's intention to resign from his post were reported by the Aftonbladet. The paper's London correspondent stated that General Henri H. Giraud, after having been informed last week of De Gaulle's intention to leave the newly formed French Committee had already drafted a reply letter in accordance with his advisers accepting De Gaulle's resignation when suddenly Harold MacMillan, the British special Commissioner for North Africa, intervened. As he had heard of the threatening rupture, MacMillan had hurriedly proceeded to Giraud's headquarters. After a conference of several hours, MacMillan succeeded in persuading Giraud not to accept the resignation for the time being in order to make another attempt at settling the conflict. Meanwhile, London was watching the development of the French disunion in Algiers with a troubled face, the correspondent disclosed.

Yamatsu for Hsinking Post

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, on Wednesday, appointed Yoshiye Yamatsu, Ministerial Secretary of the Foreign Office to a new post as Third Secretary to the Japanese Embassy in Hsinking.

Berlin Has Raid Alert

Domei

BERLIN, June 16.—An air raid alarm was sounded in Berlin at 1:45 a.m. today lasting 30 minutes but no actual raid was carried out.

PLANE LOSSES OF FOE MOUNT

Will Surpass Output Capacity at Rate of Destruction by Axis

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—Losses suffered by anti-Axis air forces are so great that their proposed "Around Calendar Bombing" can never be carried out with their present production capacity, declared the Business Week in its issue of May 15.

"Every time anti-Axis air forces raid Germany, 5 per cent of the total monthly bomber plane production of the anti-Axis nations is lost" the journal said, continuing: "In raids on northwest Europe, anti-Axis air forces lost 120 bombers in February, and 180 bombers in March. Then, in April, they lost as many as 325 planes although only 12 raids had been made in that month.

"The United States' production of four-motored bombers in April was just above the level of 500 planes. As the total bomber plane output of the anti-Axis nations is less than 750 planes a month. The losses suffered by them in one month reaches more than 40 per cent of total production.

"Extra large-scale raids as mentioned in communiques of anti-Axis countries are those made by more than 300 planes, and ordinary large-scale raids are those made by less than 200 planes. Of course, since the beginning of 1943 extra large-scale raids were few, but the quantity of bombs dropped in such raids far exceeds that dropped on the city of Cologne by a formation of 1,000 planes.

"Under particularly favorable conditions, a raid on weakly defended objectives will cause a loss of only about 2 per cent to invading planes. But the average damages suffered in the early part of 1943, as officially recognized by anti-Axis air forces, is about 10 per cent. Then in night raids, damages caused in landing and taking off average about 2 per cent.

"Thus, beyond making preparatory raids for effecting a landing on Europe, the so-called "Around Calendar Bombing" cannot be expected. If the "European Fortress" is strong, and the landing operation of anti-Axis forces during summer prove a failure, anti-Axis forces will have to postpone large-scale bombing raids until the end of 1943 when the monthly production of bombers will be increased to 1,000 and B-29 type planes are produced in larger quantities."

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

there is no prosperity for any nation of Greater East Asia.

We hope that the 82nd session of the Diet will fully unroll before us the strategic and political means by which victory in war and completion of construction may be assured.

Turkish Neutrality Unshaken

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Foreign dispatches report that the British garrison authorities in Syria at 6 a.m. on June 15 ordered the Turkish-Syrian border closed on the ground that the military secrets of the anti-Axis forces were leaking out to Germany through Turkey. At the same time American news sources indicate that the Syrian army has completed its deployment along the border. These reports are noteworthy as suggesting a new line of offensive that the Anglo-American camp may adopt in their anxiety to carry out the invasion of the European Continent.

Ever since the outbreak of the European War in September, 1939. Turkey like a vane of the World War situation, has maintained neutrality even while reacting subtly to the balance of power between the European nations. Its geographical position forming a bridge between Europe and Asia, at the junction of the Black Sea and Mediterranean and at the crossroads of the British Empire and the German-Soviet southward expansion line, gives it a peculiar importance to its position of neutrality.

Although neutral at present, it was sympathetic toward Britain and France at the outset of the war, as seen in the mutual aid pact among France, Britain and Turkey of October, 1939 and then to the Axis when the German reduction of the Balkans had been completed, as seen in the Germany-Turkey neutrality and amity pact of June, 1941. On every occasion, President General Ismet Inonu has declared that it is the policy of Turkey to maintain peace at home and with other nations and it intends to take up no arms except in case its security and national honor be menaced. In this way he has taken infinite pains to maintain a nice balance between the influences of the neighboring Powers for the sake of national security.

With the coming of this year, however, the winter offensive of the Red army ruffled the Black Sea and the banners of the anti-Axis forces loomed on the Mediterranean, making the position of Turkey the most difficult since the outbreak of the European War. The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union have made demands on this country following the Adana conferences in respective endeavors to extend their spheres of influence. With their demands growing more and more aggressive, the position of Turkey has become correspondingly more delicate. But the termination of the North African campaign has only impressed Turkey with the strength of fortified Europe and the failure of the long-expected second front to be formed has made Turkey lean toward Germany. The recent renewal of the commercial agreement with Germany may be taken as an indication of Turkish cognizance of the solidity of European continental defense.

The blockading of the Syrian border is a new line of anti-Axis conspiracy to pretend a readiness to launch a European offensive. As, however, President Inonu emphasized at the closing ceremony of the Republican Party convention of June 15, the people of Turkey who justly appraise the prevailing situation are supporting a policy of national unity and a diplomacy based on a strong army and there can be no doubt that they will watch developments calmly and afford no room for the maneuvers of the anti-Axis camp to drag Turkey into war.

Activities Continue In Lower Chamber Till Late at Night

(Continued From Page 1)

night, and heard the explanation of Finance Minister Okinori Kaya on the supplementary budget bills and the bill concerning contracts outside budget expenditures. At the request of Chairman Gotaro Ogawa the committee entered a camera session to hear the explanation of the Government on diplomatic problems and material mobilization plans. The camera session lasted from 8:02 to 9:08 p.m. Chairman Ogata reported that during the session, President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board explained the material mobilization plans and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu spoke on diplomatic affairs.

The plenary session of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives adjourned at 9:12 p.m.

It is expected that all the bills submitted to the present Diet by the Government will be approved by both Houses today; and tomorrow afternoon, a resolution embodying "The determination of 100,000,000 to fight until victory" will be submitted to the House of Representatives, urging the whole people to further strengthen their determination to exert their entire effort for the execution of the war. This resolution will be explained by Ryutaro Nagai.

11 Bills Submitted

The Government on Wednesday submitted the following legislative and fiscal bills to the House of Representatives at the 82nd Extraordinary Diet Session:

1. Bill concerning the postponement of election of prefectural assemblymen.
2. Bill concerning measures relating to enterprise adjustment funds.
3. Special account bill concerning the Chosen foodstuff control.
4. Bill concerning the issuance of bonds for funds directed to financial resources for adjustment of enterprises and subsidy for the securing of rice production in Chosen.
5. Bill concerning the issuance of bonds for funds directed to subsidy for the securing of rice production in Taiwan.
6. Legislative bill revising No. 19 law of 1943 concerning the issuance of bonds for funds directed to financial resources for expenditures for the general accounts for the 1943-44 fiscal year.
7. Legislative bill revising No. 23 law of 1942 concerning the special and extraordinary instances of the army works accounts law, Army aviation works funds special accounts law and Navy arsenal funds accounts law.
8. Legislative bill revising the Peoples' Rehabilitation Bank Law.
9. Supplementary general budget for the 1943-44 fiscal year (No. 1).
10. Supplementary special budget for the 1943-44 fiscal year (Special No. 1).
11. Contracts involving liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury except those provided for in the budget.

Budget Members Decided

The chairman and directors as well as the members of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives were decided on Wednesday. Dr. Gotaro Ogawa is chairman. Under him were appointed nine directors, including Mr. Chozaburo Kodaka, Mr. Masao Kanai, Mr. Yasunosuke Kawamori, Mr. Soichiro Kita, Mr. Mitsu Kono, Mr. Hidekichi Tamura, Mr. Osamu Toyoda, Mr. Sannojo Nakamura and Mr. Shutaro Matsuura. The members of the Committee number 53, including Mr. Seijun Ando and others.

Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa was nominated temporary President of the House of Peers on Wednesday, due to illness of President Count Yorinaga Matsudaira.

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1. Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA. Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA. 1. Itchome. Kaigan-dori. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE. 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Manila Is Jubilant With Independence Pledged This Year

(Continued From Page 1)

been witnessed during the period of little more than a year of united efforts by the Japanese Military Administration and the Executive Commission. Peace and order has come to be firmly stabilized since the beginning of the year through the voluntary cooperation of the inhabitants. Reorganization of industry is also taking place smoothly. In keeping with the establishment of financial independence, Philippine's self-sustenance has been strengthened and matters have progressed so far as to render the region as one of the important military supply bases. More than half of the transportation and communication facilities have already been restored. The movement for spiritual resurrection is being actively carried on by the Kalibapi and the Philippines is steadily completing her preparations to take her stand as an independent nation of the world.

Hidaka Sees Scorza

Domei

ROME, June 16.—Japanese Ambassador to Italy Shinrokuro Hidaka called on Carlo Scorza, Secretary of the Fascist Party today.

Domei

ROME, June 16.—Spanish Ambassador Raimundo Fernandez Cuesta to Rome visited Carlo Scorza, Secretary of the Fascist Party today.

La Maison Franco-Japonaise
—JEUDI 17 JUIN a 4 Heures
M. Paul ISELER,
Professeur a l'Athenee Francais, Agrege de l'Universite
LE THEATRE DE GEORGES COURTELINE
3, Surugadai-Nichome, Kanda-ku, Tokio

L. CAUDRELIER
WINE & PROVISION
MERCHANT
[ESTABLISHED 1870]
KOBE——YOKOHAMA

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

EXPERIENCED girl typist with knowledge of shorthand desires position in Tokyo or Yokohama. Apply Box 732, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

MECHANICAL engineer, English spoken, seeks position in Tokyo or Yokohama. Apply Box 83, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED position by Japanese man as interpreter, stenography (Gregg) and typewriting, urgently in Kobe, Tokyo, Yokohama or overseas, preferably in foreign firm or office. Kindly write to Box 1525, Nippon Times, Osaka.

For Sale

ELECTROLUX refrigerator, working on kerosene, therefore specially suited for places without electricity or gas. Write Box 730, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

RUBBER boat, collapsible, ideal for beach use. Write Box 731, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

For Rent, Rural

KARUIZAWA. Near Machi, furnished, good foreign-style house, six rooms, ¥700 for season. Apply Box 728, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Buy

USED phonographs and records—sold bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street off Sumitomo Bank. Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Board, Lodging Wanted

ROOM wanted in foreign family by student willing to do any work in exchange, with good knowledge of English and German. Box 84, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3, Makimura Chiryosho., 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M. D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka. Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4393.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewritings in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 79 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3901. Japanese typewriter. Also accessories 1598. New and rebuilt foreign and repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

DENTAL OFFICE
Dr. S. MIZOKAMI
31 AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE
(Opposite Oliver, Evans & Co.)
Tel. SANNOMIYA 663.